JOH. AMOS COMENII
ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS:

HOC EST

OMNIUM PRINCIPALIUM IN MUNDO RERUM, ET IN VITA ACTIONUM,

PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS'S
VISIBLE WORLD:

OR

A NOMENCLATURE, AND PICTURES

OF

ALL THE CHIEF THINGS THAT ARE IN THE WORLD,

AND OF

MEN'S EMPLOYMENTS THEREIN;

In above 150 Cuts.

Written by the Author in Latin and High Dutch, being one of his last Essays, and the most suitable to Children's Capacities of any he hath hitherto made.

Translated into English

BY CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.

For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

THE FIRST AMERICAN, FROM THE TWELFTH LONDON EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

And the English made to answer Word for Word to the Latin.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu.

Arist.

New-York:

Printed and sold by T. & J. Swords, No. 160 Pearl-Street.

1810.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air, to see what he would call them. And *Adàm* gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cuncta Animantia Terræ, & universa Volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa, Appellavitque* Adam *Nominibus suis cuncta Animantia, & universa Volatilia Cæli, & omnes Bestias Agri.*

J. A. Comenii Opera Didactica, par. 1. p. 6, Amst. 1657, fol.

Didacticæ nostræ prora & puppis esto: Investigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Discentes vero plus discant: Scholæ minus habeant strepitus, nauseæ, vani laboris; plus autem otii, deliciarum, solidique profectus: Respublica Christiana minus tenebrarum, confusionis dissidiorum; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis et tranquillitatis.

To the Editor of the twelfth edition of Comenius's Orbis Pictus.

SIR,

HAVING heard it lamented by a learned gentleman in a public company, that the *Orbis Pictus* of Comenius is now fallen totally into disuse as a school-book, though no other comparable to it has been substituted in its place; I was desirous to see it, and, by your assistance, succeeded in my inquiry.

After a careful examination of it, I think it by far the best book extant for the purpose of introducing boys to the knowledge of *things* as well as of *Latin terms*, and furnishing their minds with a stock of useful *ideas;* in which, after many years labour, it is no uncommon thing to find them miserably deficient. Their attention being generally confined to the Latin writers called *classical*, whose works are the productions of genius and imagination, and built upon the false bottom of the pagan theology; their heads are filled with visionary objects, which leave them ignorant of common life, common reason, common science, and common Christianity.

It may be said, that the *Orbis Pictus* is but a *vocabulary* in another form. But if this is the *best form*, the worth of the book will not be lessened by such a comparison. *Comenius* has greatly the advantage from the addition of his figures, mean as they are; according to that well-known observation of the critic,

> *Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,*
> *Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

The figures give a substance to the sounds, and are an excellent help to the memory; while the chapters, formed into regular discourses, are explanatory and instructive, communicating, together with the Latin terms, some knowledge of the sciences to which they belong. And I cannot but wonder to see how many elements of learning the ingenious author has brought together in so small a compass. Upon the whole, this work of *Comenius* is as far preferable to a common *nomenclature*, as an habitable building to an heap of loose stones in a quarry, or a burning candle to a dead mixture of grease and cotton.

The principal subjects of the Christian faith have found their place amongst the rest: so that the boy who has learned this book need not ask his school-fellow (as one did of late, to my knowledge) which is the higher, *Jupiter* or *God Almighty?* The most common nomenclature now in use makes no mention of the name of God in the singular number; while it teaches very particularly the names of *Pan* and *Priapus*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Bacchus*, and all the monsters of gentilism: as if Latin and Latinists were connected with no religion but the religion of idols. It must be owing to this prejudice, so early infused, that many scholars grow up with an habitual indifference toward revelation: and when the mind, thus destitute of truth, is at length assaulted by the allurements of vice, what at first was no more than ignorance and indifference, degenerates into aversion; and they turn out positive infidels and libertines. As this evil is in a progressive state, it is time to look with eyes of impartiality (I may say severity) into the errors of modern education, and to give something of a Christian turn to the education of Christian children; that we may stop that torrent of heathen principles and loose opinions, which hath been pouring in upon us of late years, to overthrow this church and kingdom.

I have taken the liberty to insert a chapter under the title of *botany*, a study much in vogue; with another on the *deluge:* and as the work was composed before our *Harvey* had demonstrated the circulation of the blood, I have made the necessary alteration in that part, and corrected many errors of the last edition. I wish I had sufficient influence to recommend it generally for the use of schools, to be learned next in order after the Latin grammar and syntax; being well assured it will lead to a *copia verborum* by the shortest, surest, and pleasantest road; and that it will also serve to prevent, in some degree, that Pagan ignorance to which many boys are unfortunately left, while they are acquiring Latin in their tender years, with very contracted views, and by very insufficient methods.

W. JONES.

Pluckley.

An Advertisement concerning the 11th Edition.

AS there are some considerable alterations in the present edition of this book, from the former, it may be expected an account should be given of the reasons for them. It is certain, from the author's words, that when it was first published, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch; every where one word answered to another over against it: This might have been observed in our English translation, which would have fully answered the design of *Comenius*, and have made the book much more useful: But Mr. *Hoole*, (whether out of too much scrupulousness to disturb the words in some places from the order they were in, or not sufficiently considering the inconveniences of having the Latin and English so far asunder) has made them so much disagree, that a boy has sometimes to seek seven or eight lines off for the corresponding word; which is no small trouble to young learners, who are at first equally unacquainted with all words, in a language they are strangers to, except it be such as have figures of reference, or are very like in sound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough, join an adverb in one tongue to a noun in the other; whence may appear the necessity of the translations being exactly literal, and the two languages fairly answering one another, line for line.

If it be objected, such a thing could not be done (considering the difference of the idioms) without transplacing words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly classical; it ought to be observed, this is designed for boys chiefly, or those who are just entering upon the Latin tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as possible, who are not, at their first beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from such short sentences as these, but from discourses where the periods have a fuller close. Besides, this way has been already taken (according to the advice of very good judges) in some other school books of Mr. *Hoole's* translating, and found to succeed abundantly well.

Such condescensions as these, to the capacities of young learners, are certainly very reasonable, and would be most agreeable to the intentions of the ingenious and worthy author, and his design to suit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it: whose excellency in the art of education made him so famous all over Europe, as to be solicited by several States and Princes to go and reform the method of their schools; and whose works carried that esteem, that in his own life-time, some part of them were not only translated into twelve of the usual languages of Europe, but also into the *Arabic, Turkish, Persian*, and *Mogolic* (the common tongue of all that part of the *East-Indies*), and since his death, into the *Hebrew*, and some others. Nor did they want their due encouragement here in *England*, some years ago; till by an indiscreet use of them, and want of a thorough acquaintance with his method, or unwillingness to part from their old road, they began to be almost quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wished, some persons of judgment and interest, whose example might have an influence upon others, and bring them into reputation again, would revive the *Comenian method*, which is no other than to make our scholars learn with delight and cheerfulness, and to convey a solid and useful knowledge of things, with that of languages, in an easy, natural and familiar way. His *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one volume) for a speedy attaining the knowledge of things and words, joined with the discourses of Mr.

Locke,* and two or three more of our own nation, for forming the mind, and settling good habits, may doubtless be looked upon to contain the most reasonable, orderly, and complete system of the art of education that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there who follow the way they have pointed out? though every one who seriously considers it, must be convinced of the advantage; and the generality of schools go on in the same old dull road, wherein a great part of children's time is lost in a tiresome heaping up a pack of dry and unprofitable or pernicious notions (for surely little better can be said of a great part of that heathenish stuff they are tormented with; like the feeding them with hard nuts, which, when they have almost broke their teeth with cracking, they find either deaf, or to contain but very rotten and unwholesome kernels) whilst things really perfective of the understanding, and useful in every state of life, are left unregarded, to the reproach of our nation, where all other arts are improved and flourish well, only this of education of youth is at a stand; as if that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmost consequence to all, were a thing not worth any endeavours to improve it, or was already so perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greatest wisdom and judgment in several nations, have, with a just indignation, endeavoured to expose it, and to establish a more easy and useful way in its room.

It is not easy to say little on so important a subject, but thus much may suffice for the present purpose. The book has merit enough to recommend itself to those who know how to make a right use of it. It was reckoned one of the author's best performances; and besides the many impressions and translations it has had in parts beyond sea, has been several times reprinted here. It was endeavoured no needless alterations should be admitted in this edition, and as little of any as could consist with the design of making it plain and useful; to shun the offence it might give to some; and only the Roman and Italic character alternately made use of, where transplacing of words could be avoided.

* Mr. Locke's Essay upon Education.
Dr. Talbot's Christian School-master.
Dr. Ob. Walker of Education.
Mr. Monro's Essay on Education.
—— His just Measures of the pious Institution of Youth, &c.

London,
July 12, 1727. J. H.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE READER.

INSTRUCTION *is the means to expel rudeness*, with which young wits ought to be well furnished in schools: but so as that the teaching be, 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and, 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as is beneficial to one's life; lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for wisdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wise, to act, to speak*.

3, 4. It will be *clear*, and by that, firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this business is, that *sensual objects may be rightly presented to the senses*, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because *we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to speak. Now there is nothing in the understanding which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in one's course of life*; which, because it is commonly neglected in schools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to scholars without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world, and of men's actions in their way of living:* Which, that you

good masters may not be loth to run over with your scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little book* as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language; *full of pictures, nomenclatures, and descriptions of things.*

1. *The pictures* are the representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the *Janua Latinæ Linguæ;* and with that fulness that nothing very necessary, or of great concernment, is omitted.

2. *The nomenclatures* are the inscriptions or titles, set every one over their own pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general term.

3. *The descriptions* are the explications of the parts of the picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same figure which is added to every piece of the picture, and the term of it, always showeth what things belong one to another.

Which such book, and in such a dress, may (I hope) serve,

1. *To entice witty children to it,* that they may not conceit a torment to be in the school, but dainty fare. For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almost) are delighted with pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights: and it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that scarecrows may be taken away out of wisdom's gardens.

2. This same little book will serve *to stir up the attention which is to be fastened upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more:* which is also a great matter; for the senses (being the main guides of childhood, because therein the mind doth not as yet raise up itself to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themselves hither and thither out of a weariness of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This book then will do a good piece of ser-

vice in taking (especially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.

3. Whence a third good will follow; that *children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by sport and merry pastime.* In a word, this book will serve for the more pleasing using of *the Vestibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of itself.

First, *It will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto*, especially having a *symbolical alphabet* set before it, to wit, the characters of the several letters, with the image of that creature whose voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young *a b c* scholar will easily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a table of the chief syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this book) he may proceed to the viewing of the pictures, and the inscriptions set over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured, suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the book, by those larger descriptions of things, and which are set after the pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

Second, The same book *being used in English, in English schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom;* because by the aforesaid descriptions of things, the words and phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the speech already understood into its parts; showing the declining of the seve-

ral words, and reducing those that are joined together under certain rules.

Third, Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very English translation may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latin tongue;* as one may see in this edition, the whole book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over against it, and the book is in all things the same, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also some observations and advertisements added in the end, touching those things only wherein the use of the Latin tongue differeth from the English. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because the first *tasks of learners ought to be little and single*, we have filled this first book of training one up to see a thing of himself, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our understanding about things. If a more perfect description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the understanding be sought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found somewhere else, whither there will now be an easy passage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things subject to the senses. Something remaineth to be said touching the more cheerful use of this book.

1. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themselves withal as they please, with the sight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to school.

2. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the school) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot show.

3. And let the things named them be showed, not only in the picture, but also in themselves; for example, the parts of the body, clothes, books, the house, utensils, &c.

4. Let them be suffered also to imitate the pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing; first, thus to quicken the atten-

tion also towards the things, and to observe the proportion of the parts, one towards another; and, lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

5. If any thing here mentioned cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all to offer them by themselves to the scholars; as colours, relishes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easy to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great school, that they may be showed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the scholars.

Thus at last this school would indeed become a school of things obvious to the senses, and an entrance to the school intellectual. But enough; let us come to the thing itself.

The Translator, to all judicious and industrious School-Masters.

GENTLEMEN,

THERE are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused) many of the *books* of this well-deserving author Mr. *John Comenius*, which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a language, have been translated in several countries, out of Latin into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that *they are indeed of singular use, and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such as have already got a smattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed; but to young children* (whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of most things and words, *they prove rather a mere toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.*

For *to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire the multitude and variety* (and thereby to become discouraged) *than to care to treasure them up*, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in some of his latter works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this present book, he hath (according to my judgment) descended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature itself doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the senses well, by representing their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational discourse. Whereas, indeed, we, generally missing this way, do teach children as we do parrots, to speak they know not what, nay, which is worse, we, *taking the way of teaching little ones by grammar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions,*

which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I guess to be the reason why many greater persons do resolve sometimes not to put a child to school till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applied to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanor of such children, for the most part, have taught many parents to be hasty enough to send their own to school; if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at school, (no respect at all being had of their years) the master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

So that a school-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a child's capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our grammar-schools to learn the Latin tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present I know no better help to forward his young scholars than this little book, which was for this purpose contrived by the author in the German and Latin tongues.

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himself hath told you in his preface; but what use we may here make of it in our grammar-schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare, leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use it or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a child can read English perfectly, and is brought us to school to learn Latin, I would have him, together with his accidence, to be provided of this book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his accidence) be thus exercised.

1. *Let* him *look over the pictures with their general titles* or *inscriptions*, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin. By this means he shall have the method of the book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any

time he meeteth with them elsewhere, in their real forms.

2. *Let* him *read the description at large:* First in English, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withal, let him take notice of the figures inserted, and to what part of the picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a sudden, either in English or Latin. Thus he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in *orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us; partly because our English schools think that children should learn it at the Latin, and our Latin schools suppose they have already learned it at the English; partly because our common grammar is too much defective in this part, and scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from schools to the universities, and return from thence [some of them] more unable to write true English, than either Latin or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary tradesmen, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble in their bills and shop-books.

3. Then let him *get the titles and descriptions by heart*, which he will more easily do, by reason of these impressions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also *learn*, 1. *To construe*, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2. *To parse*, according to the rules, (which I presume by this time) he hath learned in the first part of his accidence; where I would have him *tell what part of speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it;* but especially to *decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs* according to the examples in his rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his accidence. *As* for *the rules of genders of nouns, and the præterperfect tenses and supines of verbs, and those of concordance and construction in the* latter part of the accidence, *I would not have a child much troubled with them, till* by the help of this book *he can perfectly practise* so much of *etymology* as concerns the first part of his accidence only. For that, and this book together, being thoroughly learned by at least thrice going them

over, will much prepare children to go cheerfully forward in their grammar and school authors, especially if, whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this translation; that the book being writ in High-Dutch, doth express many things in reference to that country and speech, which cannot, without alteration of some pictures as well as words, be expressed in ours: for the *symbolical alphabet* is fitted for German children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those masters that intend to make use of this book, to construe it *verbatim* to their young scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of nouns and verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced teachers, and I myself had some years since (whilst my own child lived) begun the like, having found it most agreeable to the best witted *children*, who are *most taken up with pictures from their infancy*, *because by them the knowledge of things which they seem to represent* (and whereof children are as yet ignorant) *are most easily conveyed to their understanding*. But for as much as the work is now done (though in some things not so completely as it were to be wished) I rejoice in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present. And because *any good thing is the better*, *being the more communicated;* I have herein imitated a child who is forward to impart to others what himself has well liked. You then that have the care of little children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare grammar rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them they signify nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars; but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their rules of speaking will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind.

Else how should a child conceive what a rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native language, which is given him thereby to understand the rule? For rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this subject, it being *the very basis of our profession, to search into the way of children's taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that so we may apply ourselves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his grace, that we may train up children in his fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful service both in church and commonwealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace; and remain while I live, *ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same profession with you,*

From my School in Lothbury, CHARLES HOOLE.
London, Jan. 25, 1658.

N. B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Children's wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be *better able to understand them.*

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, *some time an* eminent Schoolmaster in LONDON, *touching a work of this nature; in his* Gate to Sciences, *chap.* 2.

CERTAINLY *the use of images or representations is great:* If we could make our words as legible to children as pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and surer. But so we cannot do, though we must do what we can. *And if we had books, wherein are the pictures of all creatures, herbs, beasts, fish, fowls, they would stand us in great stead.* For *pictures are the most intelligible books that children can look upon. They come closest to nature, nay,* saith *Scaliger, art exceeds her.*

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS,

A WORLD OF THINGS OBVIOUS TO THE SENSES, DRAWN IN PICTURES.

Invitation. I. *Invitatio.*



The Master and the Boy.

M. *COME, Boy, learn to be wise.*

P. *What doth this mean,* to be wise?

M. *To understand rightly,*

Magister & Puer.

M. VENI, Puer, disce sapere.

P. Quid hoc est, *Sapere?*

M. Intelligere rectè,

to do rightly, and to speak out rightly all that are necessary.	agere rectè, et eloqui rectè, omnia necessaria.
P. *Who will teach me this?*	*P.* Quis docebit me hoc?
M. *I, by God's help.*	*M.* Ego, cum DEO.
P. *How?*	*P.* Quomodo?
M. *I will guide thee through all.*	*M.* Ducam te per omnia.
I will show thee all.	Ostendam tibi omnia.
I will name thee all.	Nominabo tibi omnia.
P. *See, here I am; lead me, in the name of God.*	*P.* En, adsum; duc me, in nomine DEI.
M. *Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain* sounds, *of which man's* Speech *consisteth; which* living Creatures *know how* to make, *and thy* Tongue *knoweth how to* imitate, *and thy* Hand *can* picture out.	*M.* Ante omnia, debes discere simplices *Sonos*, ex quibus *Sermo* humanus constat; quos *Animalia* sciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* scit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* potest *pingere*.
Afterwards we will go into the World, *and we will view all things.*	Postea ibimus in *Mundum*, & spectabimus omnia.
Here thou hast a lively and Vocal Alphabet.	Hic habes vivum et vocale Alphabetum.

	*Cornix* cornicatur, *The Crow crieth.*		***Deus.***
	*Agnus* balat, *The Lamb bleateth.*	*b è è è*	B b
	*Cicàda* stridet, *The Grashopper chirpeth.*	*cì cì*	C c
	*Upupa* dicit, *The Whooppoo saith.*	*du du*	D d
	*Infans* ejulat, *The Infant crieth.*	*è è è*	E e
	*Ventus* flat, *The Wind bloweth.*	*fi fi*	F f
	*Anser* gingrit, *The Goose gagleth.*	*ga ga*	G g
	*Os* halat, *The Mouth breatheth out.*	*ha'h, ha'h*	H h
	*Mus* mintrit, *The Mouse chirpeth.*	*ì ì ì*	I i
	*Anas* tetrinnit, *The Duck quacketh.*	*kha, kha*	K k
	*Lupus,* ululat, *The Wolf howleth.*	*lu ulu*	L l
	*Ursus murmurat,* *The Bear grumbleth.*	*mummum*	M m

…rightly, and …
…ightly all that are
P. Who will tea…
M. I, by God's…

Felis clamat, *nau nau* N n
The Cat crieth.



Auriga clamat, *ò ò ò* O o
The Carter crieth.



Pullus pipit, *pi pi* P p
The Chicken pippeth.



Cùculus cuculat, *kuk ku* Q q
The Cuckow singeth.



Canis ringitur, *err* R r
The Dog grinneth.



Serpens sibilat, *si* S s
The Serpent hisseth.



Graculus clamat, *tac tac* T t
The Jay crieth.



Bubo ululat, *ù ù* U u
The Owl hooteth.



Lepus vagit, *va* W w
The Hare squeaketh.



Rana coaxat, *coax* X x
The Frog croaketh.

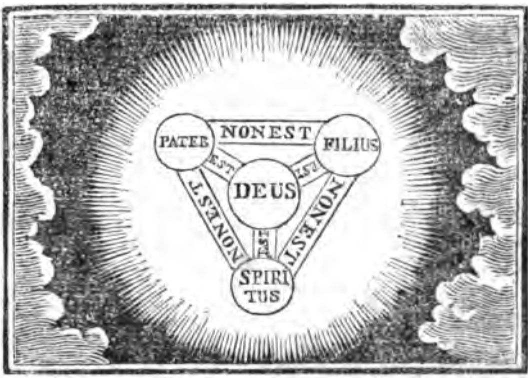


Asinus rudit, *y y y* Y y
The Ass brayeth.



Tabanus dicit, *ds ds* Z z
The Breeze or Horse-fly saith.

God. II. *Deus.*



GOD *is of himself, from everlasting to everlasting.*	*Deus* est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.
A most perfect and a most blessed Being.	Perfectissimum & beatissimum *Ens.*
In his Essence, *Spiritual and One.*	*Essentiâ* Spiritualis, & unus.
In his Personality, *Three.*	*Hypostasi* Trinus.
In his Will, *Holy, Just, Merciful and True.*	*Voluntate*, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.
In his Power, *very great.*	*Potentiâ* Maximus.
In his Goodness, *very good.*	*Bonitate* Optimus.
In his Wisdom, *unmeasurable.*	*Sapientiâ*, immensus.
A Light *inaccessible ; and yet all in all.*	*Lux* inaccessa ; & tamen omnia in omnibus.
Every where, and no where.	Ubique, & nullibi.

The chiefest Good, *and the only and inexhausted Fountain of all good things.*	Summum *Bonum*, et solus et inexhaustus Fons omnium Bonorum.
As the Creator, *so the* Governor *and* Preserver *of all things, which we call the* World.	Ut *Creator*, ita *Gubernator* et *Conservator* omnium rerum, quas vocamus *Mundum*.

The World. III. *Mundus.*

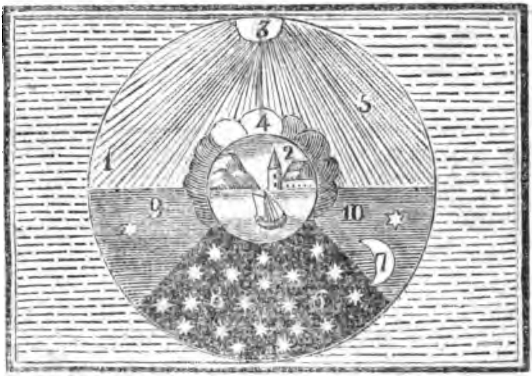


The Heaven, 1.	*Cœlum*, 1.
hath Fire, *and* Stars.	habet *Ignem* & *Stellas*.
The Clouds, 2.	*Nubes*, 2.
hang in the Air.	pendent in *Aere*.
Birds, 3.	*Aves*, 3.
fly under the Clouds.	volant sub nubibus.
Fishes, 4.	*Pisces*, 4.
swim in the Water.	natant in *Aqua*.
The Earth *hath* Hills, 5.	*Terra* habet *Montes*, 5.
Woods, 6. Fields, 7.	*Sylvas*, 6. *Campos*, 7.
Beasts, 8. *and* Men, 9.	*Animalia*, 8. *Homines*, 9.

Thus the greatest Bodies *of the World, the four* Elements, *are full of their own Inhabitants.*

Ita maxima *Corpora* Mundi, quatuor *Elementa*, sunt plena Habitatoribus suis.

The Heaven. IV. *Cœlum*.



The Heaven, 1.
is wheeled about, and
encompasseth the Earth, 2.
standing in the middle.
The Sun, 3.
wheresoever it is, shineth
perpetually, howsoever dark
Clouds, 4.
may take it from us ;
and causeth by his Rays, 5.
Light, *and the*
Light, Day.
On the other side, over
against it, is Darkness, 6.
and thence Night.

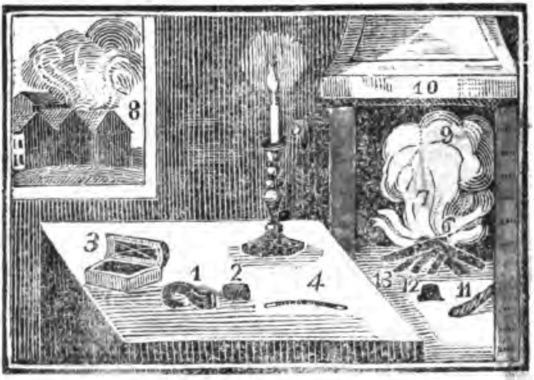
Cœlum, 1.
rotatur, &
ambit *Terram*, 2.
stantem in medio.
Sol, 3.
ubi ubi est, fulget
perpetuo, ut ut *densa*
Nubila, 4.
eripiant eum a nobis ;
facitque suis *Radiis*, 5.
Lucem, Lux *Diem*.

Ex opposito, sunt *Tenebræ*, 6. inde *Nox*.

In the Night
shineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars, 8.
glister, and twinkle.
In the Evening, 9.
is Twilight:
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, *and*
dawning of the Day.

Nocte
splendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ*, 8.
micant, scintillant.
Vesperi, 9.
est *Crepusculum* :
Manè, 10. *Aurora*,
& *Diluculum*.

Fire. V. *Ignis*.

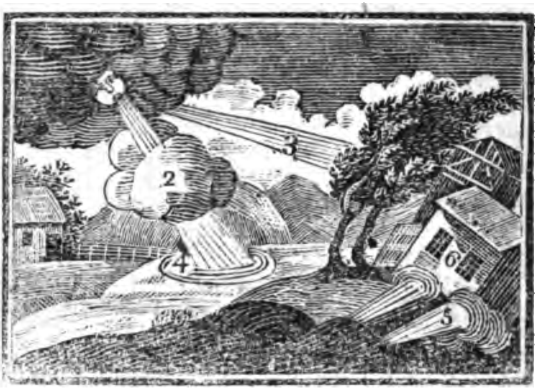


The Fire *gloweth, burneth, and consumeth to ashes.*
A Spark *of it struck out of a* Flint, (*or* Firestone) 2.
by means of a Steel, 1.
and taken by Tinder *in a* Tinder-Box, 3.
lighteth a Match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.

Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.
Scintilla ejus elisa
e *Silice*, (Pyrite) 2.
Ope *Chalybis*, 1.
et excepta a *Fomite*
in *Suscitabulo*, 3.
accendit *Sulphuratum*, 4.
et inde *Candelam*, 5.

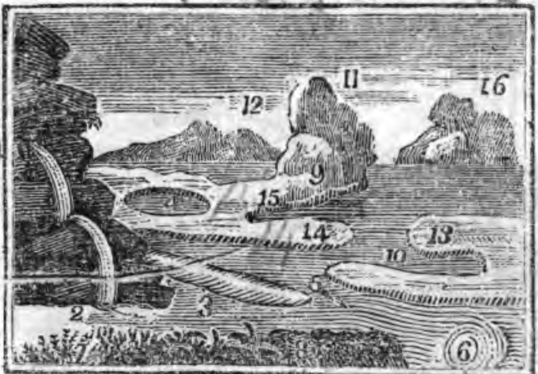
or Stick, 6.	vel *Lignum*, 6.
and causeth a Flame, 7.	et excitat *Flammam*, 7.
or Blaze, 8.	vel *Incendium*, 8.
which catcheth hold of the Houses.	quod corripit Ædificia.
Smoke, 9.	*Fumus*, 9.
ascendeth therefrom,	ascendit inde,
which, sticking to the Chimney, 10.	qui, adhærens *Camino*, 10.
turneth into Soot.	abit in *Fuliginem.*
Of a Firebrand,	Ex *Torre*,
(or burning stick)	(ligno ardente,)
is made a Brand, 11.	fit *Titio*, 11.
(or quenched stick.)	(lignum extinctum.)
Of a hot Coal	Ex *Pruna*,
(red-hot piece of a Firebrand)	(candente particulâ Torris)
is made a Coal, 12.	fit *Carbo*, 12.
(or a dead Cinder.*)*	*(Particula mortua.)*
That which remaineth,	Quod remanet,
is at last Ashes, 13.	tandem est *Cinis*, 13.
and Embers *(or hot* Ashes.)	& *Favilla* (ardens *Cinis.)*

The Air. VI. *Aër.*



A cool Air, 1. *breatheth gently.*	*Aura,* 1. spirat leniter.
The Wind, 2. *bloweth strongly.*	*Ventus,* 2. flat valide.
A Storm, 3. *throweth down Trees.*	*Procella,* 3. sternit Arbores.
A Whirl-wind, 4. *turneth itself in a round compass.*	*Turbo,* 4. agit se in gyrum.
A Wind under Ground, 5. *causeth an* Earthquake.	Ventus *subterraneus,* 5. excitat *Terræ motum.*
An Earthquake *causeth* Gapings of the Earth, *(and* Falls of Houses.) 6.	*Terræ-motus* facit *Labes* (& *ruinas.)* 6.

The Water. VII. *Aqua.*



The Water *springeth*	*Aqua* scatet
out of a Fountain, 1.	è *Fonte*, 1.
floweth downwards	defluit
in a Brook, 2.	in *Torrente*, 2.
runneth in a Beck, 3.	manat in *Rivo*, 3.
standeth in a Pond, 4.	stat in *Stagno*, 4.
glideth in a Stream, 5.	fluit in *Flumine*, 5.
is whirled about	gyratur
in a Whirl-pit, 6.	in *Vortice*, 6.
and causeth Fens. 7.	& facit *Paludes*. 7.
The River hath Banks. 8.	Flumen habet *Ripas*. 8.
The Sea *maketh* Shores, 9.	*Mare* facit *Littora*, 9.
Bays, 10. Capes, 11.	*Sinus*, 10. *Promontoria*, 11.
Islands, 12.	*Insulas*, 12.
Almost Islands, 13.	*Peninsulas*, 13.
Necks of Land, 14.	*Isthmos*, 14.
Straights, 15.	*Freta*, 15.
and hath in it Rocks. 16.	& habet *Scopulos*. 16.

The Clouds. VIII. *Nubes.*

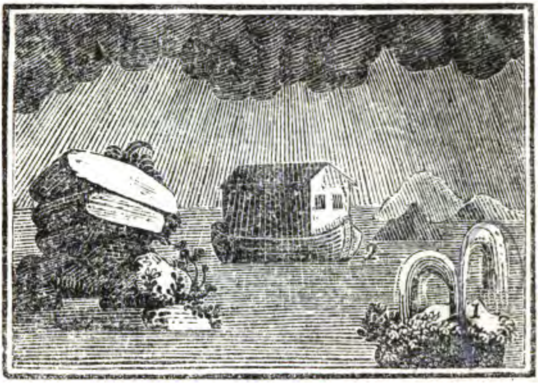


A Vapour, 1. *ascendeth*	*Vapor*, 1. ascendit ex
from the Water.	*Aquâ.*
From it a Cloud, 2.	Inde *Nubes*, 2.
is made, and a white Mist, 3.	fit, et *Nebula*, 3.
near the Earth.	prope Terram.
Rain, 4.	*Pluvia*, 4.
and a small Shower *distilleth*	et *Imber*,
out of a Cloud,	stillat e *Nube*,
drop by drop ;	guttatim ;
Which being frozen, is	Quæ gelata,
Hail, 5.	*Grando*, 5.
half-frozen is Snow, 6.	semi-gelata, *Nix*, 6.
being warm is Mel-dew.	calefacta, *Rubigo* est.
In a rainy Cloud,	In nube pluviosâ,
set over-against the Sun,	oppositâ Soli,
the Rainbow, 7. *appeareth.*	*Iris*, 7. apparet.
A drop *falling into the wa-*	*Gutta* incidens in aquam,
ter, maketh a Bubble, 8.	facit *Bullam*, 8.
many Bubbles *make*	multæ *Bullæ* faciunt
froth. 9.	spumam. 9.
Frozen Water is called	Aqua congelata
Ice. 10.	*Glacies.* 10.
Dew congealed,	*Ros* congelatus,
is called a white Frost.	dicitur *Pruina.*

Thunder *is made of a brimstone-like* vapour, *which breaking out of a Cloud, with* Lightning, 11. *thundereth and striketh with lightning.*

Tonitru fit ex *Vapore* sulphureo, quod erumpens è Nube cum *Fulgure*, 11. tonat & fulminat.

The Deluge. IX. *Diluvium.*



A general Deluge *overflows the whole earth;*
The heads of Springs, 1. *are opened;*
The Rain *comes down from Heaven;*
The highest Mountains *are covered with Water;*
The Earth *itself*, and *all kinds of* living Creatures *are destroyed.*
Noah *escapes in an* Ark, 2. or *Ship with a roof.*

Diluvium universale totam terram inundat;
Fontium ora, 1. relaxantur;
Pluvia de Cœlo descendit;
Altissimi *Montes* Aquis teguntur;
Terra ipsa, *et* omne genus *Animalium* corrumpitur.
Noah salvus evadit in *Arcâ*, 2. seu Nave fastigiata.

Every where in the Earth *are seen the* Signs *and* Remains of *a Deluge ;*
The Mountains *broken*, *and the* Vallies *furrowed out by the descent of Waters.*
The Bones *and* Shells *of Sea-fish are every where digged up*, *even from the highest Mountains in midland Countries.*
And we find the Productions of the Sea *enclosed in the hardest Marble.*

Ubique in *Terris* cernuntur Diluvii *Signa* & *Reliquiæ ;*
Montes prærupti, et *Valles* decursu Aquarum exaratæ.
Ossa Piscium marinorum & *Conchæ* ubique effodiuntur, etiam ex altissimis Montibus in Regionibus mediterraneis.
Et *Corpora marina* durissimo Marmore inclusa reperiuntur.

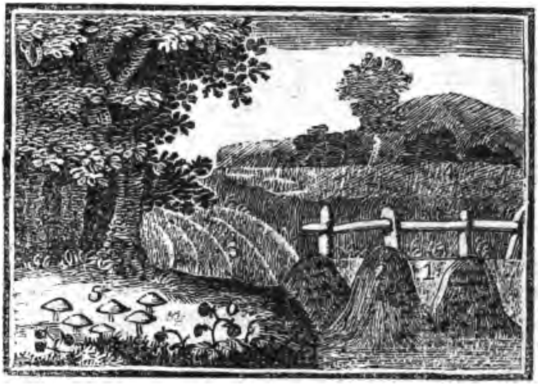
The Earth. X. *Terra.*



In the Earth *are*
High Mountains, 1.
Deep Vallies, 2.
Hills *rising*, 3.
Hollow Caves, 4.
Plain Fields, 5.
Shady Woods. 6.

In Terra sunt
Alti *Montes*, 1.
Profundæ *Valles*, 2.
Elevati *Colles*, 3.
Cavæ *Speluncæ*, 4.
Plani *Campi*, 5.
Opacæ *Sylvæ*. 6.

The Fruits of the Earth. XI. *Terræ Fœtus.*



A Meadow, 1. *yieldeth* Grass
with Flowers *and* Herbs,
which being cut down,
are made Hay. 2.
A Field, 3. *yieldeth* Corn,
and Pot-herbs. 4.
Mushrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, *&c.*
come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, *and* Minerals
grow under the Earth.

Pratum, 1. fert *Gramina,*
cum *Floribus & Herbis,*
quæ desecta
fiunt *Fœnum,* 2.
Arvum, 3. fert *Fruges,*
& *Olera.* 4.
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli, &c.
Proveniunt in *Sylvis.*

Metalla, Lapides,
Mineralia
nascuntur sub *terra.*

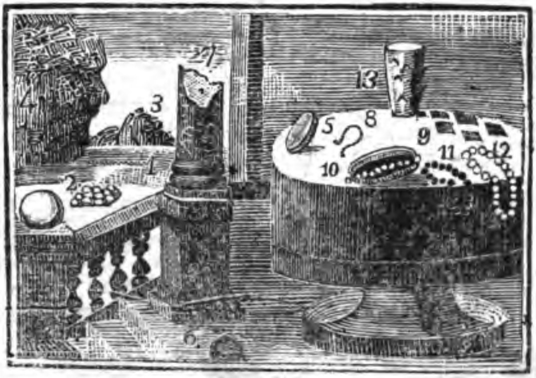
Metals. XII. *Metalla.*



Lead, 1.
is soft and heavy.
Iron, 2. *is hard,*
and Steel, 3. *harder.*
They make Tankards
(or Cans) 4. *of* Tin.
Kettles, 5. *of* Copper,
Candlesticks, 6. *of* Latin,
Dollars, 7. *of* Silver,
Ducats *and* Crown pieces, 8.
of Gold.
Quick-silver *is always liquid, and eateth through* Metals.

Plumbum, 1.
est molle et grave.
Ferrum, 2. est durum,
& *Calybs*, 3. durior.
Faciunt *Cantharos*
e *Stanno*, 4.
Ahena, 5. e *Cupro*,
Candelabra, 6. ex *Orichalco*,
Thaleros, 7. *ex Argento*,
Scutatos, 8. et *Coronatos*
ex *Auro*.
Argentum vivum semper liquet, & corrodit
Metalla.

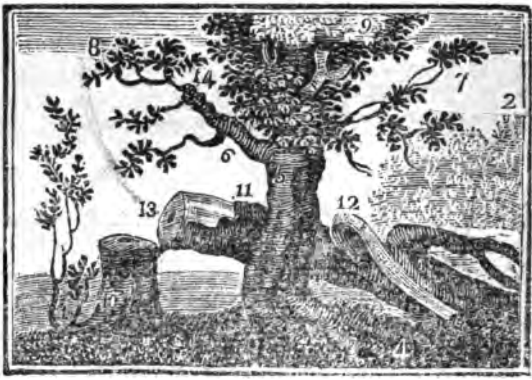
Stones. XIII. *Lapides.*



Sand, 1. *and* Gravel, 2.	*Arena*, 1. & *Sabulum*, 2.
is Stone *broken into bits.*	est *Lapis* comminutus.
A great Stone, 3.	*Saxum*, 3.
is a piece of	est pars
a Rock *(or Crag)* 4.	*Petræ* (Cautis) 4.
A Whetstone, 5.	*Cos*, 5.
a Flint, 6. *a* Marble, 7. *&c.*	*Silex*, 6. *Marmor*, 7. *&c.*
are ordinary Stones.	sunt obscuri Lapides.
A Load-stone, 8.	*Magnes*, 8.
draweth Iron to it.	adtrahit ferrum.
Jewels, 9.	*Gemmæ*, 9.
are clear Stones, as	sunt pellucidi Lapilli, ut
The Diamond *white*,	*Adamas* candidus,
The Ruby *red*,	*Rubinus* rubeus,
The Sapphire *blue*,	*Sapphirus* cæruleus,
The Emerald *green*,	*Smaragdus* viridis,
The Jacinth *yellow*, &c.	*Hyacinthus* luteus, &c.
And they glister	et micant
being cut into corners.	angulati.
Pearls, *and Unions*, 10.	*Margaritæ*, & *Uniones*, 10.
grow in Shell-fish.	crescunt in *Conchis*.

Corals, 11.	*Corallia*, 11.
in a Sea-shrub.	in Marinâ arbusculâ.
Amber, 12. *is gathered*	*Succinum*, 12. colligitur
from the Sea.	è mari.
Glass, 13. *is like*	*Vitrum*, 13. simile est
Chrystal.	*Chrystallo.*

Tree. XIV. *Arbor.*

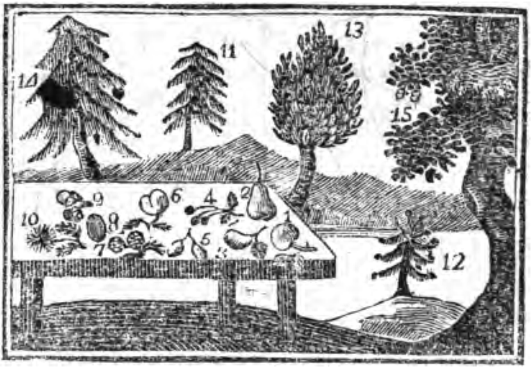


A Plant, 1. *groweth*	*Planta*, 1. procrescit
from a Seed.	è *Semine.*
A Plant waxeth to a	Planta abit
Shoot, 2.	in *Fruticem*, 2.
A Shoot, *to a* Tree. 3.	*Frutex* in *Arborem.* 3.
The Root, 4.	*Radix*, 4.
beareth up the Tree.	sustentat arborem.
The Body *or* Stem, 5.	*Stirps (Stemma)* 5.
riseth from the Root.	surgit è radice.
The Stem *divideth itself*	*Stirps* se dividit
into Boughs, 6.	in *Ramos*, 6.
and green Branches, 7.	& *Frondes*, 7.
made of Leaves. 8.	factas è *Foliis.* 8.

The Top, 9.
is in the height.
The Stock, 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log, 11.
is the body felled down,
without Boughs ; having
Bark *and* Rind, 12.
Pith *and* Heart. 13.
Bird-lime, 14.
groweth upon the boughs,
which also sweat
Gum,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen, 9.
est in summo.
Truncus, 10.
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex, 11.
est Stipes *dejectus*,
sine ramis ; habens
Corticem, & *Librum*, 12.
Pulpam & *Medullam*. 13.
Viscum, 14.
adnascitur *ramis*,
qui etiam sudant
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.

Fruits of Trees. XV. *Fructus Arborum.*



Fruits that have no shells
are pulled from fruit-bearing trees.
The Apple, 1. *is round.*

Poma
decerpuntur
a fructiferis arboribus.
Malum, 1. est rotundum.

The Pear, 2. *and* Fig, 3.	*Pyrum*, 2. & *Ficus*, 3.
are something long.	sunt oblonga.
The Cherry, 4.	*Cerasum*, 4.
hangeth by a long Stalk.	pendet longo *Pediolo.*
The Plumb, 5.	*Prunum*, 5.
and Peach, 6.	& *Persicum*, 6.
by a shorter.	breviori.
The Mulberry, 7.	*Morum*, 7.
by a very short one.	brevissimo.
The Wall-nut, 8.	*Nux Juglans*, 8.
the Hasel-nut, 9.	*Avellana*, 9.
and Chest-nut, 10.	& *Castanea*, 10.
are wrapt in a Husk	involuta sunt *Cortici*
and a Shell.	& *Putamini*.
Barren Trees are, 11.	Steriles arbores sunt, 11.
The Fir, *the* Alder,	*Abies*, *Alnus*,
the Birch, *the* Cypress,	*Betula*, *Cupressus*,
the Beech, *the* Ash,	*Fagus*, *Fraxinus*,
the Sallow, *the* Linden-tree,	*Salix*, *Tilia*, *&c.*
&c. but most of them afford-ing shade.	sed plerique umbriferæ.
But the Juniper, 12.	At *Juniperus*, 12.
and Bay-tree, 13. *yield*	& *Laurus*, 13. ferunt
Berries.	*Baccas.*
The Pine, 14. Pine-apples.	*Pinus*, 14. *Strobilos.*
The Oak, 15.	*Quercus*, 15.
Acorns *and* Galls.	*Glandes* & *Gallas.*

Flowers. XVI. *Flores.*



Amongst the Flowers the most noted,	Inter Flores notissimi,
In the beginning of the Spring are the	Primo vere,
Violet, 1. *the* Crow-toes, 2.	*Viola*, 1. *Hyacinthus*, 2.
the Daffodil, 3.	*Narcissus*, 3.
Then the Lilies,	Tum *Lilia*,
white and yellow, 4.	alba & lutea, 4.
and blue, 5.	& cœrulea, 5.
and the Rose, 6.	tandem *Rosa*, 6.
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7. *&c.*	& *Caryophillum*, 7. &c.
Of these, Garlands, 8.	Ex his *Serta*, 8.
and Nosegays, 9.	& *Serviæ*, 9.
are tied round with Twigs.	vientur.
There are added also	Adduntur etiam
sweet Herbs, 10.	*Herbæ odoratæ*, 10.
as Marjoram,	ut *Amaracus*,
Flower-gentle, Rue,	*Amaranthus*, *Ruta*,
Lavender,	*Lavendula*,
Rosemary,	*Rosmarinus*, (Libanotis)

Hyssop, Spike,
Basil, Sage,
Mints, *&c.*
Amongst Field Flowers, 11.
the most noted are
the May-lily,
Germander, *the* Blue-Bottle,
Chamomel, *&c.*
And amongst Herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood, Sorrel,
the Nettle, *&c.*
The Tulip, 12.
is the grace of Flowers,
but affordeth no smell.

Hyssopus, *Nard*,
Ocymum, *Salvia*,
Menta, *&c.*
Inter Campestres
Flores, 11. notissimi sunt
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, *Cyanus*,
Chamæmelum, *&c.*
Et Herbæ,
Cytisus (Trifolium)
Absinthium, *Acetosa*,
Urtica, &c.
Tulipa, 12.
est decus Florum,
sed expers odoris.

Pot-Herbs. XVII. *Olera.*

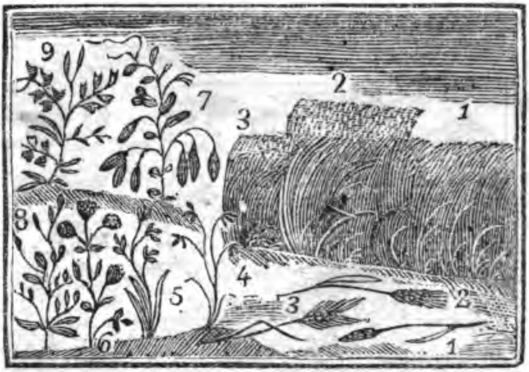


Pot-Herbs
grow in gardens,
as Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

Olera
nascuntur in hortis,
ut *Lactuca*, 1.
Brassica, 2.
Cepa, 3.

Garlick, 4. Gourd, 5.	*Allium*, 4. *Cucurbita*, 5.
The Parsnep, 6.	*Siser*, 6.
The Turnep, 7.	*Rapa*, 7.
The Radish, 8.	*Raphanus minor*, 8.
Horse Radish, 9.	*Raphanus major*, 9.
Parsley, 10.	*Petroselinum*, 10.
Cucumbers, 11.	*Cucumeres*, 11.
and Pompions, 12.	*Pepones*, 12.

Corn. XVIII. *Fruges.*



Some Corn *grows upon a straw,*	*Frumenta* quædam crescunt super *culmum*,
parted by knots,	distinctum *geniculis*,
as Wheat, 1.	ut, *Triticum*, 1.
Rye, 2. Barley, 3.	*Siligo*, 2. *Hordeum*, 3.
in which the Ear *hath*	in quibus *Spica* habet
Awnes, *or else it is* without	*Aristas*, aut est *mutica*, fo-
Awnes, *and it nourisheth the*	vetque *grana* in *gluma*.
Corn *in the* Husk.	
Some, instead of an ear,	Quædam, pro Spica,
have a Rizom *(or plume)*	habent *Paniculam*, continen-
containing the corn by bunches	tem grana fasciatim,
as Oats, 4. Millet, 5.	ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5.
Turkey-wheat, 6.	*Frumentum Saracenicum*,

Pulse *have* Cods, *which enclose the corns in two* Shells, *as*, Pease, 7. Beans, 8. Vetches, 9. *and those that are less than these*, Lentils *and* Urles (*or* Tares).

Legumina habent *Siliquas*, quæ includunt grana *valvulis*, ut, *Pisum*, 7. *Fabæ*, 8. *Viciæ*, 9. & minores his, *Lentes* & *Cicera*.

Shrubs. XIX. *Frutices.*



A Plant being greater, and harder than an herb, is called a Shrub : *such as are*

In Banks and Ponds, the Rush, 1. *the* Bulrush, 2. *or* Cane *without knots, bearing* Cats-tails, *and the* Reed, 3. *which is knotty and hollow within.*

Elsewhere, 4.

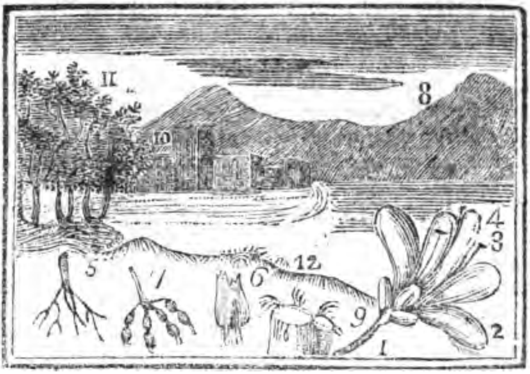
Planta major & durior herba, dicitur *Frutex* : ut sunt

In Ripis & Stagnis, *Juncus*, 1. *Scirpus*, 2. [Canna] *enodis*, ferens *Typhos*, & *Arundo*, 3. nodosa et cava intus.

Alibi, 4.

the Rose,	*Rosa*,
the Bastard-Corinths,	*Ribes*,
the Elder, *the* Juniper.	*Sambucus*, *Juniperus*.
Also the Vine, 5.	Item *Vitis*, 5.
which putteth forth Branches, 6.	quæ emittit *Palmites*, 6.
and these Tendrils, 7.	et hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.	*Pampinos*, 8.
and Bunches *of* Grapes, 9.	et *Racemos*, 9.
on the stalk whereof	quorum Scapo
hang Grapes,	pendent *Uvæ*,
which contain Grape-stones.	continentes *Acinos*.

Botany. XX. *Herbarum Scientia*.



The Botanist *searches for all Vegetables;*	*Botanicus* Vegetabilia omnia explorat;
He rightly distinguishes *Plants from each other;*	Plantas inter se rectè *distinguit;*
Divides them into Classes, Kinds, *and* Particulars;	In *Classes*, *Genera*, et *Species*, distribuit;
Observes their natural Characters, *the* forms *of Flowers, their* Cup, 1. Flower-	Observat herbarum *Characteres* naturalis; Florum *formas*, *Calycem*, 1. *Petala*, 2.

Leaves, 2. Threads, 3. Style, 4. Seeds, Seed-vessels, Pods, Berries.	*Stamina*, (filamenta) 3. *Stylum*, 4. semina, *Vascula* seminalia, siliquas, baccas.
The figure of their Leaves, *their edges, attire, and disposition ;*	*Foliorum* figuram, marginem, habitum, ordinem ;
Roots *simple, branched, oblong, fibrous*, 5. *bulbous*, 6. *tuberous or knobby*. 7.	*Radices*, simplices, ramosas, oblongas, fibratas, 5. bulbosas, 6. tuberosas. 7.
He inquires where they grow naturally ;	Quærit ubi sponte nascantur ;
For these *spring up on mountains*, 8. *stones*, 9. *walls*, 10. *banks ;*	*Hæ* in montibus, 8. oriuntur, saxis, 9. muris, 10. aggeribus ;
Those *in fields, pastures, plains, woods*, 11. *thickets ;*	*Illæ* in agris, pascuis, campis, sylvis, 11. dumetis ;
Others *in marshes, ponds, ditches, springs, rivers*, 12. *sea-marshes, and the sea itself.*	*Aliæ* in paludibus, stagnis, fossis, fontibus, fluviis, 12. locis maritimis, et mari ipso.
According to their nature, *they love a* soil, *plowed, sandy, gravelly, loamy, moist, dry, stony, open or shady.*	Pro diversitate *naturæ*, *solum* amant restibile, arenosum, glareosum, pingue, humidum, siccum, petrosum, apricum, opacum.
He learns their virtues *in medicine, their* uses *for food, or fodder, or manual arts.*	*Vires* exquirit ad medicinam, *usus* ad victum, pabulum, artes manuales.
The taste, smell, *and* colour, *show the virtues.*	*Sapor*, *odor*, *color*, vires indicant.

XXI.

Living Creatures: and, first, Birds.



Animalia: & primum, Aves.

A living Creature *liveth,*	*Animal* vivit,
perceiveth, moveth itself;	sentit, movet, se;
is born, dieth;	nascitur, moritur;
is nourished,	nutritur,
and groweth; standeth,	& crescit; stat,
or sitteth, or lieth,	aut sedet, aut cubat,
or goeth.	aut graditur.
A Bird,	*Avis,* (hic *Halcyon,* 1.
(here the King's Fisher, 1.	in Mari nidulans)
making her Nest in the Sea)	
is covered with Feathers, 2.	tegitur *Plumis,* 2.
flyeth with Wings, 3.	volat *Pennis,* 3.
hath two Pinions, 4.	habet duas *Alas,* 4.
as many Feet, 5.	totidem *Pedes,* 5.
a Tail, 6.	*Caudam,* 6.
and a Bill. 7.	& *Rostrum.* 7.
The She, 8. *layeth* Eggs,	*Fæmella,* 8. penit *Ova,*
10. *in a Nest,* 9.	10. in Nido, 9.

and sitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones. 11.
An Egg *is covered*
with a shell, 12.
under which is
the White, 13.
in this the Yolk. 14.

et incubans iis,
excludit *Pullos.* 11.
Ovum tegitur
testa, 12.
sub qua est
Albumen, 13.
in hoc *Vitellus.* 14.

Tame Fowls. XXII. *Aves Domesticæ.*



The Cock, 1.
(which croweth in the Morning) hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs; 3.
being gelded, he is called a Capon, *and is crammed*
in a Coop. 4.
A Hen, 5.
scrapeth the Dunghill,
and picketh up Corns:
as also the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a

Gallus, 1.
(qui cantat mane)
habet *Cristam,* 2.
& *Calcaria;* 3.
castratus dicitur
Capo, & saginatur
in *Ornithotrophico.* 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruspatur *Fimetum,*
& colligit Grana:
sicut & *Columbæ,* 6.
(quæ educantur in *Colum-*

Pigeon-house, 7.)	*bario*, 7.)
and the Turkey-cock, 8.	& *Gallopavus*, 8.
with his Turkey-hen. 9.	cum sua *Meleagride*. 9.
The gay Peacock, 10.	Formosus *Pavo*, 10.
prideth in his Feathers.	superbit pennis.
The Stork, 11.	*Ciconia*, 11.
buildeth her Nest	nidificat
on the top of the House.	in tecto.
The Swallow, 12.	*Hirundo*, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.	*Passer*, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.	*Pica*, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.	*Monedula*, 15.
and the Bat, 16.	& *Vespertilio*, 16.
(*or* Flittermouse)	(Mus alatus)
use to flie about Houses.	volitant circa Domus.

Singing-Birds. XXIII. *Oscines.*



The Nightingale, 1. *sing-eth the sweetliest of all.*	*Luscinia* (*Philomela*) 1. cantat suavissime omnium.
The Lark, 2. *singeth as she flieth in the Air.*	*Alauda*, 2. cantillat volitans in Aëre;

The Quail, 3.	*Coturnix*, 3.
sitting on the ground;	sedens humi;
others on the boughs of trees,	Cæteræ, in ramis arborum,
4. *as, the* Canary-bird,	4. ut, *Luteola* peregrina,
the Chaffinch,	*Fringilla*,
the Goldfinch,	*Carduelis*,
the Siskin,	*Acanthis*,
the Linnet,	*Linaria*,
the little Titmouse,	parvus *Parus*,
the Wood-wall,	*Galgulus*,
the Robin-red-breast,	*Rubecula*,
the Hedge-sparrow, *&c.*	*Curruca*, &c.
The party-coloured Parrot,	Discolor *Psittacus*, 5.
5. *the* Black-bird, 6.	*Merula*, 6.
the Stare, 7.	*Sturnus*, 7.
with the Mag-pie,	cum *Pica*,
and the Jay, *learn*	& *Monedula*, discunt
to frame men's words.	humanas voces formare.
A great many are wont	Pleræque solent
to be shut in Cages, 8.	includi *Caveis*, 8.

XXIV.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.



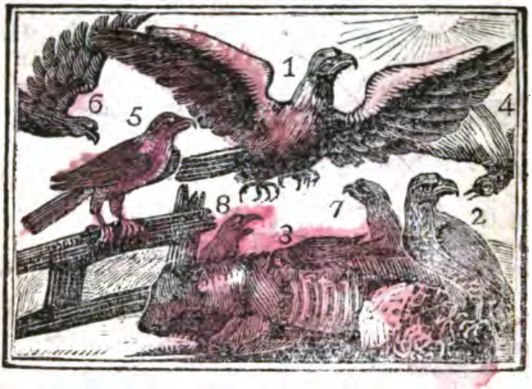
Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

The Ostrich, 1.	*Struthio*, 1.
is the greatest Bird.	ales est maximus.
The Wren, 2.	*Regulus*, 2. (Trochilus)
is the least.	minimus.
The Owl, 3.	*Noctua*, 3.
the most despicable.	despicatissimus.
The Whoopoo, 4.	*Upupa*, 4.
the most nasty,	sordidissimus,
for it eateth dung.	vescitur enim stercoribus.
The Bird of Paradise, 5.	*Manucodiata*, 5.
is very rare.	rarissimus.
The Pheasant, 6.	*Phasianus*, 6.
the Bustard, 7.	*Tarda* (Otis) 7.
the deaf wild Peacock, 8.	surdus *Tetrao*, 8.
the Moor-hen, 9.	*Attagen*, 9.
the Partridge, 10.	*Perdix*, 10.
the Woodcock, 11.	*Gallinago* (Rusticola) 11.
and the Thrush, 12.	& *Turdus*, 12.
are counted Dainties.	habentur in deliciis.

Among the rest,
the best are,
the watchful Crane, 13.
the mournful Turtle, 14.
the Cuckow, 15.
the Stock-dove,
the Speight, *the* Jay,
the Crow, *&c.* 16.

Inter reliquas,
potissimæ sunt,
Grus, 13. pervigil,
Turtur, 14. gemens,
Cuculus, 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, *Garrulus*,
Cornix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXV. *Aves Rapaces.*



The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.
The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.
feed upon Carrion.

The Kite, 4. *pursueth*
Chickens.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
intuetur Solem.
Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.
pascuntur *morticinis*,
[cadaveribus.]
Milvus, 4. insectator
pullos gallinaceos.

The Falcon, 5.	*Falco*, 5.
the Hobbie, 6.	*Nisus*, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.	& *Accipiter*, 7.
catch at little Birds.	captant aviculas.
The Gerfalcon, 8. *catcheth*	*Astur*, 8. captat
Pigeons, and greater Birds.	Columbas, & Aves majores.

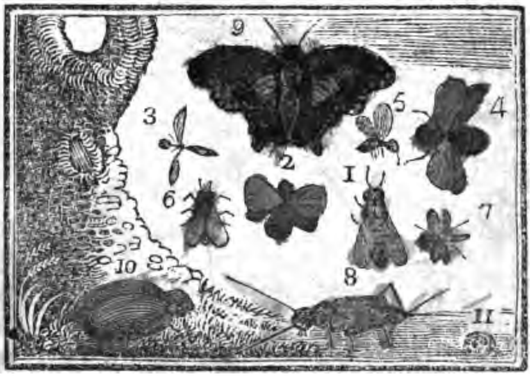
Water-Fowl. XXVI. *Aves Aquaticæ.*



The white Swan, 1.	*Olor*, 1. candidus,
the Goose, 2.	*Anser*, 2.
and the Duck, 3.	& *Anas*, 3.
swim up and down.	natant.
The Cormorant, 4.	*Mergus*, 4.
diveth.	se mergit.
Add to these the Water-hen,	Adde his *Fulicam*,
and the Pelican, *&c.* 10.	*Pelicanum*, &c. 10.
The Osprey, 5.	*Haliæetus*, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.	& *Gavia*, 6.
flying downwards,	devolantes,

use to catch Fish ;	captant Pisces ;
but the Heron, 7.	sed *Ardea*, 7.
standing on the Banks.	stans in Ripis.
The Bittern, 8.	*Buteo*, 8.
putteth his bill into the water,	inserit rostrum aquæ,
and belloweth like an ox.	& mugit ut bos.
The Water-wagtail, 9.	*Motacilla*, 9.
waggeth the tail.	motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXVII. *Insecta volantia.*



The Bee, 1. *maketh honey, which the* Drone, 2. *devoureth.*	*Apis*, 1. facit mel, quod *Fucus*, 2. depascit.
The Wasp, 3.	*Vespa*, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.	& *Crabro*, 4.
molest with a sting ;	infestant aculeo ;
and the Gad-Bee	& *Oestrum*
(*or* Breese) 5.	(Asilus) 5.
especially Cattle ;	imprimis *Pecus ;*
but the Fly, 6.	autem *Musca*, 6.
and the Gnat, 7. *us.*	& *Culex*, 7. nos.

The Cricket, 8. *singeth.* *The* Butterfly, 9. is a *winged* Caterpillar. *The* Beetle, 10. *coverth her wings with* Cases. *The* Glow-worm, 11. *shineth by night.*

Gryllus, 8. cantillat. *Papilio*, 9. est alata *Eruca*. *Scarabæus*, 10. tegit alas *Vaginis*. *Cicindela* [Lampyris] 11. nitet noctu.

XXVIII.

Four-footed Beasts: and, first, those about the House.



Quadrupeda: & primum Domestica.

The Dog, 1. *with the* Whelp, 2. *is keeper of the House.* *The* Cat, 3.

Canis, 1. cum *Catello*, 2. custos Domûs. *Felis* (Catus) 3.

riddeth the House	purgat domum
of Mice, 4.	à *Muribus*, 4.
which also a	quod etiam
Mouse-trap, 5. *doth.*	*Muscipula*, 5. facit.
The Squirrel, 6.	*Sciurus*, 6.
The Monkey, 7.	*Cercopithecus*, 7.
and the Ape, 8.	& *Simia*, 8.
are kept at home	habentur domi
for delight.	delectamento.
The Dormouse, 9.	*Glis*, 9.
and other greater Mice, 10.	& cæteri Mures majores, 10.
as, the Weesel, the Marten,	ut *Mustela*, *Martes*,
and the Ferret,	*Viverra*,
trouble the House.	infestant domum.

Herd-Cattle. XXIX. *Pecora.*

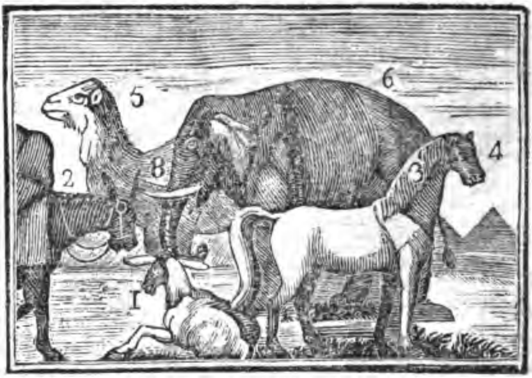


The Bull, 1. *the* Cow, 2.	*Taurus*, 1. *Vacca*, 2.
and the Calf, 3.	& *Vitulus*, 3.
are covered with hair.	teguntur pilis.
The Ram, *the* Weather, 4.	*Aries*, *Vervex*, 4.
the Ewe, 5. *and the* Lamb, 6.	*Ovis*, 5. cum *Agno*, 6.
bear wool.	gestant lanam.

The He-goat, *the* Gelt-goat, 7.
with the She-goat, 8.
and Kid, 9. *have*
shag-hair, *and* beards.
The Hog, *the* Sow, 10.
and the Pigs, 11.
have bristles,
but not horns;
but also cloven feet
as those others (have).

Hircus, *Caper*, 7.
cum *Capra*, 8.
& *Hædo*, 9. habent
villos & *aruncos.*
Porcus, *Scrofa*, 10.
cum *Porcellis*, 11.
habent *setas*,
at non *cornua ;*
sed etiam *ungulàs bisulcas*
ut illa.

Labouring Beasts. XXX. *Jumenta.*

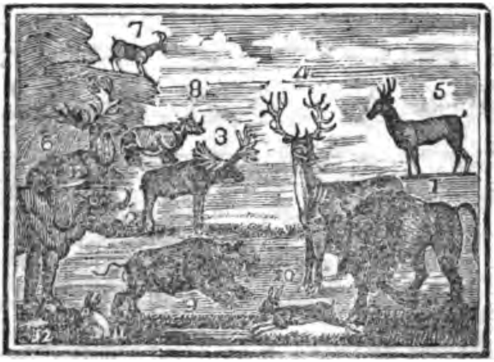


The Ass, 1.
and the Mule, 2.
carry burthens.
The Horse, 3.
(which a Mane, 4. *graceth)*
carrieth us.
The Camel, 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his ware.

Asinus, 1.
& *Mulus*, 2.
gestant onera.
Equus, 3.
(quem *Juba*, 4. ornat)
gestat nos ipsos.
Camelus, 5.
gestat Mercatorem
cum mercibus suis.

The Elephant, 6.	*Elephas*, (Barrus) 6.
draweth his meat to him	attrahit pabulum
with his Trunk. 7.	*Proboscide.* 7.
He hath two Teeth, 8.	Habet duos *Dentes*, 8.
standing out,	prominentes,
and is able to carry	& potest portare
full thirty men.	etiam triginta viros.

Wild Cattle. XXXI. *Feræ Pecudes.*



The Buff, 1.	*Urus*, 1.
and the Buffal, 2.	& *Bubulus*, 2.
are wild Bulls.	sunt feri Boves.
The Elke, 3.	*Alces*, 3.
being bigger than an Horse	major Equo (cujus tergus est
(whose back is impenetrable)	impenetrabilis)
hath knaggy Horns;	habet ramosa cornua;
as also the Hart; 4.	ut & *Cervus;* 4.
But the Roe, 5.	Sed *Caprea*, 5.
and the Hind-calf, *almost none.*	cum *Hinnulo*, ferè nulla.
The Stone-buck, 6.	*Capricornus*, 6.
huge great ones;	prægrandia;
The Wild-goat, 7.	*Rupicapra*, 7.
hath very little ones,	minuta,
by which she hangeth	quibus suspendit
herself on a Rock.	se ad rupem.

The Rhinoceros, 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious one.
The Boar, 9.
assaileth one with his tusks.
The Hare, 10. *is fearful.*
The Cony, 11.
diggeth the Earth;
As also the Mo l e, 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.
habet unum,
sed pretiosum.
Aper, 9.
grassatur dentibus.
Lepus, 10. pavet.
Cuniculus, 11.
perfodit *terram;*
Ut & *Talpa*, 12.
quæ facit *grumos.*

Wild Beasts. XXXII. *Feræ Bestiæ.*



Wild Beasts
have sharp paws, and
teeth, and are flesh-eaters.
As the Lion, 1.
the King of four-footed Beasts,
having a mane;
with the Lioness.
The spotted Panther, 2.

Bestiæ
habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, suntque carnivoræ.
Ut *Leo*, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus;
cum *Leænâ.*
Maculosus *Pardo* (Panthera) 2.

The Tyger, 3.	*Tygris*, 3.
the cruellest of all.	immanissima omnium.
The shaggy Bear, 4.	Villosus *Ursus*, 4.
The ravenous Wolf, 5.	Rapax *Lupus*, 5.
The quick-sighted Ounce, 6.	*Lynx*, 6. visu pollens.
The tailed Fox, 7.	Caudata *Vulpes*, 7.
the craftiest of all.	astutissima *omnium.*
The Hedge-hog, 8.	*Erinaceus*, 8.
is prickly.	est aculeatus.
The Badger, 9.	*Melis*, 9.
delighteth in holes.	gaudet latebris.

XXXIII.

Serpents and Creeping Things.



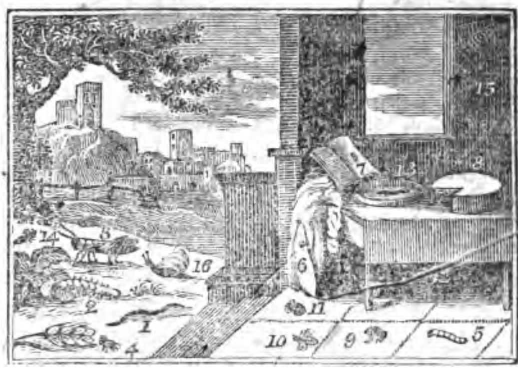
Serpentes & Reptilia.

Snakes *creep*	*Angues* repunt
by winding themselves ;	sinuando se ;
The Adder, 1.	*Coluber*, 1.
in the wood ;	in Sylvâ ;
The Water-snake, 2.	*Natrix* (hydra) 2.
in the water ;	in Aquâ ;
The Viper, 3.	*Vipera*, 3.
amongst great stones ;	in saxis ;

The Asp, 4. *in the fields;*
The Boa *(or* Mild snake)
5. *in Houses.*
The Slow-worm, 6.
is blind.
The Lizard, 7.
and the Salamander, 8.
(that liveth long in fire)
have feet.
The Dragon, 9.
a winged Serpent,
killeth with his Breath;
The Basilisk, 10.
with his Eyes;
And the Scorpion, 11.
with his poisonous tail.

Aspis, 4. in campis.
Boa, 5.
in Domibus.
Cæcilia, 6.
est cœca.
Lacerta, 7.
Salamandra, 8.
(in igne vivax,) habent
pedes.
Draco, 9.
Serpens alatus,
necat halitu.
Basiliscus, 10.
Oculis;
Scorpio, 11.
venenatâ caudâ.

Crawling Vermin. XXXIV. *Insecta repentia.*



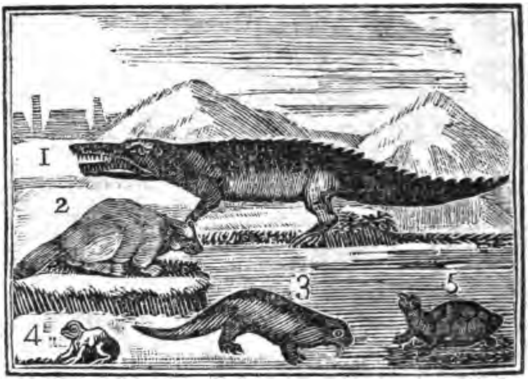
Worms *gnaw things.*

Vermes rodunt res.

The Earth-worm, 1.	*Lumbricus*, 1.
the Earth.	Terram.
The Caterpillar, 2.	*Eruca*, 2.
the Plant.	Plantam.
The Grass-hopper, 3.	*Cicada*, 3.
the Fruits.	Fruges.
The Mite, 4. *the Corn.*	*Curculio*, 4. Frumentum.
The Timber-worm, 5.	*Teredo* (cossis) 5.
Wood.	Ligna.
The Moth, 6. *a garment.*	*Tinea*, 6. *vestem.*
The Book-worm, 7.	*Blatta*, 7.
a Book.	Librum.
Maggots, 8.	*Termites*, 8.
Flesh and Cheese.	Carnem & Caseum.
Hand-worms, *the Hair.*	*Acari*, Capillum.
The skipping Flea, 9.	Saltans *Pulex*, 9.
the Louse, 10.	*Pediculus*, 10.
and the stinking	fœtens *Cimex*, 11.
Wall-louse, (Bug) 11. *bite us.*	mordent nos.
The Tick, 12.	*Ricinus*, 12.
is a Blook-sucker.	sanguisugus est.
The Silk-worm, 13.	*Bombyx*, 13.
maketh silk.	facit sericum.
The Pismire, 14.	*Formica*, 14.
is painful.	est laboriosa.
The Spider, 15.	*Aranea*, 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,	texit Araneum,
nets for flies.	retia muscis.
The Snail, 16.	*Cochlea*, 16.
carrieth about her Snail-horn.	circumfert Testam.

XXXV.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.



Amphibia.

Creatures that live	Viventia
by land and by water, are,	in terra & aquâ, sunt,
The Crocodile, 1.	*Crocodilus*, 1.
a cruel and preying Beast of	immanis & prædatrix bestia
the River Nilus.	*Nili* fluminis ;
The Castor *or* Beaver, 2.	*Castor* (Fiber) 2.
having Feet like a Goose,	habens pedes anserinos,
and a scaly tail to swim	& squameam Caudam
	ad natandum.
The Otter, 3.	*Lutra*, 3
the croaking Frog, 4.	& coaxans *Rana*, 4.
with the Toad.	cum *Bufone*.
The Tortoise, 5.	*Testudo*, 5.
covered above and beneath	operta supra & infra
with shells,	testis,
as with a Target.	ceu scuto.

XXXVI.

River Fish and Pond Fish.



Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.

A Fish *hath* Fins, 1.
with which it swimmeth;
and Gills, 2.
by which it taketh breath;
and Prickles
instead of bones: besides,
the Male *hath a* Milt,
and the Female *a* Roe.
Some have Scales,
as the Carp, 3.
and the Luce *or* Pike. 4.
Some are sleek,
as the Eel, 5.
and the Lamprey. 6.
The Sturgeon, 7.
having a sharp snout, groweth beyond the Length of a Man.
The Sheath-fish, 8.

Piscis habet *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus respirat;
& *Spinas*
loco ossium: præterea,
Mas Lactes,
Fæmina Ova.
Quidam habent *Squamas*,
ut *Carpio*, 3.
Lucius (Lupus). 4.
Alii sunt glabri,
ut *Anguilla*, 5.
Mustela. 6.
Acipenser (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus, crescit
ultra longitudinem
viri.
Silurus, 8.

having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he :
But the greatest,
is the Huson. 9.
Minews, 10.
swimming by shoals,
are the least.
Others of this sort are,
the Perch, *the* Bley,
the Barbel,
the Esch, *the* Trout,
the Gudgeon, *and* Tench. 11.
The Crab-fish, 12.
is covered with a shell, *and*
it hath Claws, and crawleth
forwards and backwards.
The Horse-leech, 13.
sucketh blood.

bucculentus,
major illo est :
Sed maximus
Antaseus (Huso,) 9.
Apuæ, 10.
natantes gregatim,
sunt minutissimi.
Alii hujus generis sunt,
Perca, *Alburnus*,
Mullus, (Barbus)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius, *Tinca*. 11.
Cancer, 12.
tegitur *crusta*,
habetque *chelas*, & graditur
porro & retrò.
Hirudo, 13.
sugit sanguinem.

XXXVII.

Sea-fish, and Shell-fish. *Marini pisces & Conchæ.*



The Whale, 1. *is the greatest of the Sea-fish ;*

Balæna (Cetus) 1. maximus Piscium marinorum ;

The Dolphin, 2.	*Delphinus*, 2.
the swiftest ;	velocissimus ;
The Scate, 3.	*Raia*, 3.
the most monstrous.	monstrosissimus.
Others are the Lamprel, 4.	Alii sunt *Muraenula*, 4.
the Salmon, *or the* Lax. 5.	*Salmo* (Esox) 5.
There are also fish that fly. 6.	Dantur etiam volatiles. 6.
Add Herrings, 7.	Adde *Haleces*, 7.
which are brought pickled ;	qui salsi.
and Place, 8. *and* Cods, 9.	& *Passeres*, 8. cum *Asellis*, 9.
which are brought dry ;	qui adferuntur arefacti ;
and the Sea-monsters,	& monstra marina,
the Seal, 10.	*Phocam*, 10.
and the Sea-horse, *&c.*	*Hippopotamum*, &c.
Shell fish, 11. *have* Shells.	*Concha*, 11. habet *testas.*
The Oyster, 12.	*Ostrea*, 12.
affordeth sweet meat ;	dat *sapidam carnem ;*
The Purple-fish, 13.	*Murex*, 13.
purple ;	purpuram ;
The Naker, Pearls, 14.	*Alia* (Ostrea) 14. Margaritas.

Man. XXXVIII. *Homo.*



Adam, 1. *the first Man,*	*Adamus*, 1. primus Homo,

was made by God after his own Image, the sixth day of the Creation, of a Lump of Earth.	formatus est à Deo ad Imaginem, suum sextâ die Creationis, è Gleba Terræ.
And Eve, 2. *the first Woman, was made of the Rib of the Man.*	Et *Eva*, 2. prima Mulier, formata est è Costâ Viri.
These, being tempted by the Devil *under the shape of a* Serpent, 3. *when they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden* Tree, 4. *were condemned*, 5. *to misery and death, with all their posterity, and cast out of* Paradise. 6.	Hi, seducti a *Diabolo* sub specie *Serpentis*, 3. cum comederent de fructu *vetitæ Arboris*, 4. damnati sunt, 5. ad miseriam & mortem, cum omni posteritate sua, & ejecti e *Paradiso*. 6.

XXXIX.

The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man *is first an* Infant, 1.	*Homo* est primum *Infans*, 1.

then a Boy, 2.	deinde *Puer*, 2.
then a Youth, 3.	tum *Adolescens*, 3.
then a young Man, 4.	inde *Juvenis*, 4.
then a Man, 5.	posteà *Vir*, 5.
after that, an elderly Man, 6.	dehinc *Senex*, 6.
and, at last, a decrepid old Man. 7.	tandem *Silicernium*. 7.
So also in the other Sex, *there are*, a Girl, 8.	Sic etiam in altero *Sexu*, sunt, *Pupa*, 8.
A Damsel, 9. *a* Maid, 10.	*Puella*, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
A Woman, 11.	*Mulier*, 11.
An elderly Woman, 12.	*Vetula*, 12.
and a decrepid old Woman, 13.	*Anus decrepita*, 13.

XL.

The outward Parts of a Man.



Membra Hominis Externa,

The Head, 1. *is above*, *the* Feet, 20. *below*,	*Caput*, 1. est supra, infra *Pedes*, 20.

The fore part of the Neck	Anterior pars Colli
(which ends at	(quod desinit
the Arm-holes, 2.)	in *Axillas*, 2.)
is the Throat, 3.	est *Jugulum*, 3.
the hinder part, the Crag. 4.	posterior *Cervix*. 4.
The Breast, 5. *is before;*	*Pectus*, 5. est ante,
the back, 6. *behind;*	*Dorsum*, 6. retro;
Women have in it	Fœminis sunt in illo
two Dugs, 7.	binæ *Mammæ*, 7.
with Nipples.	cum *papillis*.
Under the Breast	Sub pectore
is the Belly, 9.	est *Venter*, 9.
in the middle of it,	in ejus medio,
the Navel, 10.	*Umbilicus*, 10.
underneath the Groin, 11.	subtus *Inguen*, 11.
and the privities.	& *pudenda*.
The Shoulder-blades, 12.	*Scapulæ*, 12.
are behind the back,	sunt a tergo,
on which the Shoulders *depend;* 13.	à quibus pendent *humeri*, 13.
on these the Arms, 14.	ab his *Brachia*, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. *and then*	cum *Cubito*, 15. inde,
on either side the Hands,	ad utrumque Latus, *Manus*,
the right, 8. *and the* left. 16.	*Dextera*, 8. & *Sinistra*. 16.
The Loins, 17.	*Lumbi*, 17.
are next the Shoulders,	excipiunt Humeros,
with the Hips, 18.	cum *Coxis*, 18.
and in the Breech,	& *in Podice*, (culo)
the Buttocks. 19.	*Nates*. 19.
These make the Foot, 20.	Absolvunt Pedem;
the Thigh, 21. *then the* Leg, 23. *(the* Knee *being betwixt them*, 22.*)*	*Femur*, 20. tum *Crus*, 23. *(Genu*, 22. intermedio)
in which is the Calf, 24.	in quo *Sura*, 24.
with the Shin, 25.	cum *Tibiâ*, 25.
then the Ancles, 26.	abhinc *Tali*, 26.
the Heel, 27.	*Calx* (Calcaneum) 27.
and the Sole, 28.	& *Solum*, 28.
in the very end,	in extremo
the great Toe, 29.	*Hallux*, 29.
with four (other) Toes.	cum quatuor *Digitis*.

XLI.

The Head and the Hand.



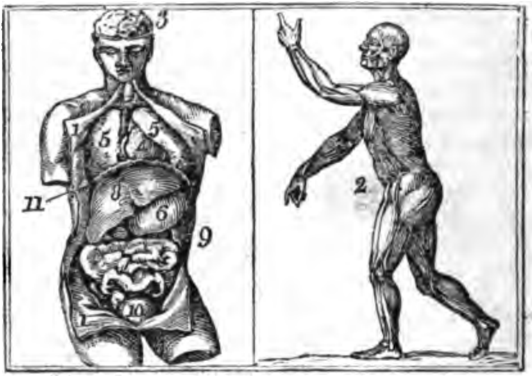
Caput & Manus.

In the Head are
the Hair, 1.
(which is combed
with a Comb, 2.)
two Ears, 3.
the Temples, 4.
and the Face. 5.
In the Face are
the Forhead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
the Nose, 8.
(with two Nostrils)
the Mouth, 9.
the Cheeks, 10.
and the Chin. 13.
The Mouth *is fenced*
with a Mustachio, 11.
and Lips, 12.

In Capite sunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine, 2.)
Aures, 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies. 5.
In facie sunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus, 7. uterque,
Nasus, 8.
(cum duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.
Genæ (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*. 13.
Os septum est
Mystace, 11.
& *Labiis*, 12.

a Tongue *and* Palate,	*Lingua* cum *Palato*,
and Teeth, 16.	*Dentibus*, 16.
in the Cheek-bone.	in *Maxilla*.
A Man's Chin	*Mentum* virile
is covered with a Beard, 14.	tegitur *Barba*, 14.
and the Eye	Oculus vero,
(*in which is the* White	(in quo *Albugo*
and the Apple)	& *Pupilla*)
with Eye-lids,	*palpebris*,
and an Eye-brow, 15.	& *supercilio*, 15.
The Hand *being closed*,	*Manus* contracta,
is a Fist, 17.	*Pugnus*, 17. est,
being open is a Palm, 18. *in*	aperta *Palma*, 18.
the midst is the Hollow, 19.	in medio *Vola*, 19.
of the Hand;	
the extremity is the	extremitas,
Thumb, 20.	*Pollex*, 20.
with four Fingers,	cum quatuor *Digitis*,
the Fore-finger, 21.	*Indice*, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.	*Medio*, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.	*Annulari*, 23.
and the Little-finger. 24.	& *Auriculari*. 24.
In every one are	In quolibet sunt
three joints, a. b. c.	*articuli* tres, *a. b. c.*
and as many knuckles, d. e. f.	& totidem *Condyli*, *d. e. f.*
with a nail, 25.	cum *Ungue*, 25.

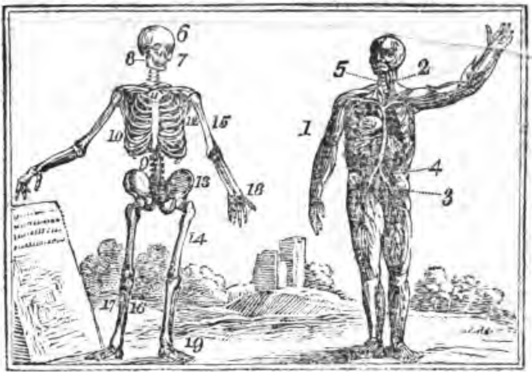
The Flesh and Bowels. XLII. *Caro & Viscera.*



In the Body *are the* Skin	In *Corpore* sunt *Cutis*
with the Membranes,	cum *Membranis*,
the Flesh *with the* Muscles,	*Caro* cum *Musculis*,
the Channels,	*Canales*,
the Gristles,	*Cartilagines*,
the Bones *and the* Bowels.	*Ossa* & *Viscera.*
The Skin, 1. *being pulled*	*Cute*, 1. detractâ,
off, *the* Flesh, 2. *appeareth*,	*Caro*, 2. apparet,
not in a continued lump,	non continuâ massâ,
but being distributed,	sed distributa,
as it were in stuft puddings,	tanquam in farcimina,
which they call Muscles,	quos vocant *Musculos*,
whereof there are reckoned	quorum numerantur
four hundred and five,	*quadringenti quinque*,
being the Channels of the Spi-	canales *Spirituum*,
rits, *to move the* Members.	ad movendum *Membra.*
The Bowels *are the inward*	*Viscera* sunt *Membra* in-
Members:	terna:
As in the Head, *the* Brains, 3.	Ut in Capite, *Cerebrum*, 3.
being compassed about with a	circumdatum *Cranio*, &
Skull, *and*	

the Skin which covereth the Skull.	*Pericranio.*
In the Breast, the Heart, 4.	In Pectore, *Cor*, 4.
covered with a thin Skin	obvolutum *Pericardio*,
about it, *and* the Lungs, 5.	& *Pulmo*, 5.
breathing to and fro.	respirans.
In the Belly,	In *Ventre*,
the Stomach, 6.	*Ventriculus*, 6.
and the Guts, 7.	& *Intestina*, 7.
covered with a Caul.	obducta *Omento.*
The Liver, 8.	*Jecur* (Hepar) 8.
and in the left side opposite	& à sinistro oppositus
to it, the Milt, 9.	ei *Lien*, 9.
the two Kidneys	duo *Renes*,
and the Bladder. 10.	cum *Vesica*. 10.
The Breast	Pectus
is divided from the Belly	dividitur à Ventre
by a thick Membrane,	crassâ Membranâ,
which is called	quæ vocatur
the Midriff, 11.	*Diaphragma*, 11.

The Channels and Bones. XLIII. *Canales & Ossa.*



The Channels of the Body are	Canales Corporis sunt

The Arteries *carrying* Blood *from the* Heart;	*Arteriæ*, deferentes *sanguinem è Corde ;*
The Veins *returning the Blood to the Heart ;*	*Venæ* sanguinem cordi refundentes ;
The Nerves *carrying Sense and Motion throughout the Body from the* Brain.	*Nervi*, deferentes Sensum et Motum, per Corpus a *Cerebro*.
You shall find these three, 1. *every where joined together.*	Invenies hæc tria, 1. ubique sociata.
Besides, from the Mouth into the Stomach is the Gullet, 2.	Porrò, ab Ore in Ventriculum *Gula*, 2.
the way of the meat and drink, and by it to the Lights, the Wezand, 5.	via cibi ac potus; & juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem, *Guttur*, 5.
for breathing ;	pro respiratione;
from the Stomach to the Arse *is a great* Gut, 3.	à ventriculo ad Anum *Colon*, 3.
to purge out the Ordure;	ad excernendum *Stercus ;*
from the Liver to the Bladder, the Ureter, 4.	ab Hepate ad Vesicam, *Ureter*, 4.
for making water.	reddendæ urinæ.
The Bones *are*	*Ossa* sunt
in the Head, the Skull, 6.	in Capite, *Calvaria*, 6.
the two Cheek-bones, 7.	duæ *Maxillæ*, 7.
with thirty-two Teeth. 8.	cum XXXII. *Dentibus*. 8.
Then the Back-bone, 9.	Tum *Spina dorsi*, 9.
the Pillar of the Body, consisting of thirty-four turning Joints, *that the Body may bend itself.*	columna Corporis, constans ex XXXIV. *Vertebris*, ut Corpus queat flectere se.
The Ribs, 10.	*Costæ*, 10.
whereof there are twenty-four.	quarum viginti quatuor.
The Breast-bone, 11.	*Os pectoris*, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12.	duæ *Scapulæ*, 12.
the Buttock-bone, 13.	*Os sessibuli*, 13.
the bigger Bone *in the* Arm, 15.	*Lacerti*, 15.
and the lesser Bone *in the* Arm.	& *Ulnæ*.

The Thigh-bone, 14.	*Tibia*, 14.
the foremost, 16.	*Fibula*, 16. anterior,
and the hindmost Bone,	& posterior. 17.
in the Leg. 17.	
The Bones of the Hand, 18.	Ossa Manûs, 18.
are thirty-four,	sunt triginta quatuor,
and of the foot, 19. *thirty*.	Pedis, 19. triginta.
The Marrow *is in the Bones*.	*Medulla* est in ossibus.

XLIV.

The outward and inward Senses.



Sensus externi & interni.

There are five outward Senses;	Sunt quinque externi *Sensus;*
The Eye, 1. *seeth* Colours,	*Oculus*, 1. videt *Colores*,
what is white or black,	quid album vel atrum,
green or blue,	viride vel cœruleum,
red or yellow.	rubrum aut luteum, sit.
The Ear, 2. *heareth* Sounds,	*Auris*, 2. audit *Sonos*,
both natural,	tum naturales,
Voices and Words;	Voces et Verba;
and artificial,	tum artificiales,

Musical Tunes.	Tonos Musicos.
The Nose, 3. scenteth *smells and stinks.*	*Nasus*, 3. *olfacit* odores & fœtores.
The Tongue, 4. *with the roof of the Mouth tastes* Savours, *what is sweet or bitter, keen or biting, sour or harsh.*	*Lingua*, 4. cum Palato gustat *Sapores*, quid dulce aut amarum, acre aut acidum, acerbum aut austerum.
The Hand, 5. *by touching* discerneth *the quantity and quality of things;* *the hot and cold,* *the moist and dry,* *the hard and soft,* *the smooth and rough,* *the heavy and light.*	*Manus*, 5. tangendo dignoscit quantitatem & qualitatem rerum; calidum & frigidum, humidum et siccum, durum & molle, læve & asperum, grave & leve.
The inward Senses *are three.*	*Sensus* interni sunt tres.
The Common Sense, 7. *under the fore* part of the head, *apprehendeth things taken from the outward Senses.*	*Sensus Communis*, 7. sub *sincipite*, apprehendit res perceptas a Sensibus externis.
The Phantasye, 6. *under the* crown of the head, *judgeth of those things, thinketh and dreameth.*	*Phantasia*, 6. sub *vertice*, dijudicat res istas, cogitat, somniat.
The Memory, 8. *under* the hinder part of the head, *layeth up every thing and fetcheth them out:* *it loseth some,* *and this is* forgetfulness.	*Memoria*, 8. sub *occipitio*, recondit singula & depromit: deperdit quædam, & hoc est *oblivio.*
Sleep, *is the rest of the Senses.*	*Somnus*, est requies Sensuum.

The Soul of Man. XLV. *Anima Hominis.*



The Soul *is the Life of the Body, one in the whole.*
Only Vegetative *in* Plants;
Withal Sensitive *in* Animals;
And also Rational *in* Men.
This consisteth in three things;
In the Understanding, *whereby it judgeth, and understandeth, a thing good and evil, or true, or apparent.*
In the Will, *whereby it chooseth, and desireth, or rejecteth, or misliketh a thing known.*
In the Mind, *whereby it pursueth*

Anima est vita corporis, una in tota.
Tantùm *Vegetativa* in *Plantis*;
Simul *Sensitiva* in *Animalibus*;
Etiam *Rationalis* in *Homine.*
Hæc consistit in tribus;
In *Mente* (Intellectu) quâ cognoscit, & intelligit, bonum ac malum, vel verum, vel apparens.
In *Voluntate,* quâ eligit, & concupiscit, aut rejicit, & aversatur cognitum.
In *Animo,* quo prosequitur

the Good chosen,	Bonum electum,
or avoideth the Evil rejected.	vel fugit Malum rejectum.
Hence is Hope *and* Fear	Hinc *Spes* & *Timor,*
in the desire,	in cupidine,
and dislike :	& aversatione :
Hence is Love *and* Joy,	Hinc *Amor* & *Gaudium,*
in the Fruition :	in fruitione :
But Anger *and* Grief,	Sed *Ira* ac *Dolor,*
in suffering.	in passione.
The true Judgment of a thing is Knowledge ;	Vera cognitio rei, est *Scientia ;*
the false, is Error,	falsa, *Error,*
Opinion, *and* Suspicion.	*Opinio, Suspicio.*

XLVI.

Deformed and Monstrous People.



Deformes & Monstrosi.

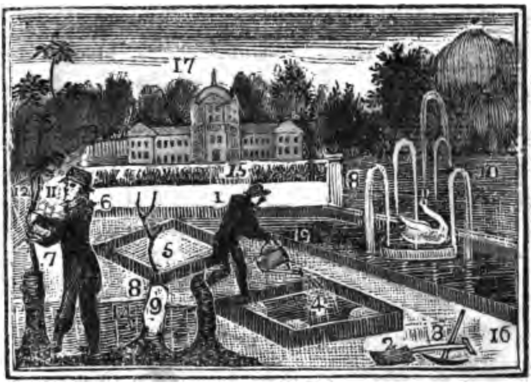
Monstrous *and* deformed *People are those which differ in the Body from the ordinary shape,*	*Monstrosi & deformes* sunt abeuntes corpore à communi formâ,

as are the huge Giant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and such like monsters.
Amongst these are reckoned,
The jolt-headed, 5.
The great-nosed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The crump-backed, 12.
The crump-footed, 13.
The steeple-crowned, 15.
add to these
The bald-pated. 14.

ut sunt, immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus (*Pumilio*) 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monstra.
His accensentur,
Capito, 5.
Naso, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obstipus, 10.
Strumosus, 11.
Gibbosus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvastrum. 14.

XLVII.

The Dressing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have seen Man:
Now let us go on to Man's

Vidimus hominem:
Jam pergamus

Living, *and to* Handy-craft Trades, *which tend to it.*	ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.
The first and most ancient sustenance, *were the* Fruits *of the* Earth.	Primus & antiquissimus *Victus*, erant *Fruges Terræ.*
Hereupon the first labour of Adam was the dressing of a garden.	Hinc primus Labor Adami, *Horti cultura.*
The Gardener, 1.	*Hortulanus* (Olitor) 1.
diggeth in a Garden-plot,	fodit in *Viridario*,
with a Spade, 2.	*Ligone*, 2.
or Mattock, 3.	aut *Bipalio*, 3.
and maketh Beds, 4.	facitque *Pulvinos*, 4.
and places wherein to plant Trees, 5.	ac *Plantaria*, 5.
on which he setteth	quibus inserit
Seeds *and* Plants.	*Semina* & *Plantas.*
The Tree Gardener, 6.	*Arborator*, 6.
planteth trees, 7.	plantat Arbores, 7.
in an Orchard,	in *Pomario*,
and grafteth Cyons, 8.	inseritque *Surculos*, 8.
in Stocks. 9.	*Viviradicibus.* 9.
He fenceth his Garden,	Sepit hortum
either by care,	vel cura,
with a Mound, 10.	*Muro*, 10.
or a Stone-wall, 11.	aut *Macerie*, 11.
or a Rail, 12.	aut *Vacerra*, 12.
or Pales, 13.	aut *Plancis*, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.	aut *Sepe*, 14.
made of hedge-stakes,	flexâ è *sudibus*
and bindings;	& *vitilibus*;
Or by Nature,	Vel Natura,
with Brambles *and* Briars. 15.	*Dumis* & *Vepribus.* 15.
It is beautified	Ornatur
with Walks, 16.	*Ambulacris*, 16.
and Galleries. 17.	& *Pergulis.* 17.
It is watered	Rigatur,
with Fountains, 18.	*Fontanis*, 18.
and a Watering-pot. 19.	& *Harpagio.* 19.

Husbandry. XLVIII. *Agricultura.*



The Ploughman, 1.	*Arator*, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.	jungit *Boves*, 3.
to a Plough, 2. *and*	*Aratro*, 2.
holding the Plough-stilt, 4.	& tenens *Stivam*, 4.
in his left hand,	lævâ,
and the Plough-staff, 5.	*Rallum*, 5.
in his right hand,	dextrâ,
with which he removeth	quâ amovet
Clods, 6.	*Glebas*, 9.
he cutteth the Land	scindit terram
(which was manured afore	(stercoratam ante
with Dung, 8.)	*Fimo*, 8.)
with a Share, 7.	*Vomere*, 7.
and a Coulter,	et *Dentali*,
and maketh Furrows. 9.	facitque *Sulcos*. 9.
Then he soweth	Tum *seminat*
the Seed, 10.	*Semen*, 10.
and harroweth *it in*	& inoccat
with a Harrow. 11.	*Occâ*. 11.
The Reaper, 12.	*Messor*, 12.
sheareth the ripe Corn	metit fruges maturas
with a Sickle, 13.	*Falce messoria*, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.	colligit *Manipulos*, 14.
and bindeth the Sheaves, 15.	& colligat *Mergetes*. 15.

The Thresher, 16.	*Tritor*, 16.
thresheth Corn	triturat frumentum
on the Barn-floor, 17.	in *Area Horrei*, 17.
with a Flail, 18.	*Flagello* (tribula) 18.
tosseth it in a Winnowing basket, 19.	jactat *Ventilabro*, 19.
and so when the Chaff,	atque ita *Paleâ*
and the Straw, 20.	& *Stramine*, 20.
are separated from it,	separatâ,
he putteth it into Sacks. 21.	congerit in *Saccos*. 21.
The Mower, 22.	*Fæniseca*, 22.
maketh Hay *in a* Meadow,	facit *Fœnum* in *Prato*,
cutting down Grass	desecans *Gramen*
with a Scythe, 23.	*Falce fœnaria*, 23.
and raketh it together	corraditque
with a Rake, 24.	*Rastro*, 24.
and maketh up Cocks, 26.	componit *Acervos*, 26.
with a Fork, 25. *and*	*Furca*, 25. &
carrieth it on Carriages, 27.	convehit *Vehibus*, 27.
into the Hay-barn. 28.	in *Fœnile*. 28.

Grasing. XLIX. *Pecuaria.*



Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattle,
was in old time the care of
Kings and Noblemen;
at this Day only of the meanest sort of People.

The Neat-herd, 1.
calleth out the Herds, 2.
out of the Beast-houses, 3.
with a Horn, 4.
and driveth them to feed.

The Shepherd, 5.
feedeth his Flock, 6.
being furnished with a Pipe, 7.
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.
having with him a great
Dog, 10.
fenced with a Collar, 11.
against the wolves.

Swine, 12.
are fed out of a swine trough.

The Farmer's Wife, 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow, 14.
at the Cratch, 15.
over a Milk-pail, 16.
and maketh Butter
of Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeses, 18.
of Curds.

The Wool, 19.
is shorn from Sheep,
whereof several Garments
are made.

Cultus Agrorum
& res pecuaria,
antiquissimis temporibus,
erat cura Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum infimæ
Plebis.

Bubulcus, 1.
evocat *Armenta,* 2.
è *Bovilibus,* 3.
Buccina (Cornu) 4.
& ducit pastum.

Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit *Gregem,* 6.
instructus *Fistula,* 7.
& *Pera,* 8.
ut & *Pedo,* 9.
habens secum
Molossum, 10.
munitum *Millo,* 11.
contra Lupos.

Sues, 12.
saginantur ex *aqualiculo haræ.*

Villica, 13.
mulget *Ubera*
vaccæ, 14.
ad *Præsepe,* 15.
super *Mulctra,* 16.
et facit *Butyrum*
è *flore lactis,*
in Vase butyraceo, 17.
et *Caseos,* 18.
è *Coagulo.*

Lana, 19.
detondetur *Ovibus,*
ex quâ variæ *Vestes*
conficiuntur.

L.

The Making of Honey. *Mellificium.*



The Bees *send out*	*Apes* emittunt
a Swarm, 1. *and set over it*	*Examen*, 1. adduntque illi
a Leader. 2.	*Ducem*, (Regem) 2.
That swarm	Examen illud,
being ready to fly away,	avolaturum,
is recalled by the Tinkling	revocatur tinnitu
of a brazen Vessel, 3.	*Vasis æ nei*, 3.
and is put up	& includitur,
into a new Hive. 4.	novo *Alveari*. 4.
They make little Cells	Struunt *Cellulas*
with six corners, 5.	sexangulares, 5.
and fill them with Honey-dew,	et complent eas *Melligine*,
and make Combs, 6.	& faciunt *Favos*, 6.
out of which the Honey	è quibus *Mel*
runneth. 7.	effluit. 7.
The Partitions *being*	*Crates*
melted with fire,	liquatæ igne
turn into Wax. 8.	abeunt in *Ceram*. 8.

Grinding. LI. *Molitura.*



In a Mill, 1.
a stone, 2. *runneth*
upon a stone. 3.
A Wheel, 4.
turneth them about,
and grindeth Corn poured in
by a Hopper, 5.
and parteth the Bran, 6.
falling into the Trough, 7.
from the Meal slipping
through a Bolter. 8.
Such a Mill was first
a Hand-mill, 9.
then a Horse-mill, 10.
then a Water-mill, 11.
and a Ship-mill, 12.
and at last, a Wind-mill. 13.

In *Mola*, 1.
Lapis, 2. currit
super *Lapidem*. 3.
Rota. 4.
circumagente,
et conterit grana infusa
per *Infundibulum*, 5.
separatque *Furfurem*, 6.
decidentem in *Cistam*, 7.
à *Farina* (Polline)
elabente per *Excussorium*. 8.
Talis Mola primùm fuit
Manuaria, 9.
deinde *Jumentaria*, 10.
tum *Aquatica*, 11.
& *Navalis*, 12.
tandem, *Alata* (pneumatica) 13.

Bread-baking. LII. *Panificium.*



The Baker, 1.	*Pistor*, 1.
sifteth the Meal	cernit *Farinam*
in a Rindge, 2.	*Cribro*, 2. (pollinario)
and putteth it into the Kneading-trough. 3.	& indit *Mactræ*. 3.
Then he poureth water to it,	Tum affundit aquam,
and maketh Dough, 4.	& facit *Massam*, 4.
and kneadeth it	depsitque
with a Wooden Slice. 5.	*spatha*, 5. ligneâ.
Then he maketh	Dein format
Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.	*Panes*, 6. *Placentas*, 7.
Cimnels, 8. Rolls, 9, *&c.*	*Similas*, 8. *Spiras*, 9, &c.
Afterwards he setteth them	Post imponit
on a Peel, 10.	*Palæ*, 10.
and putteth them through	& ingerit *Furno*, 12.
the Oven-mouth, 12.	
into the Oven. 11.	per *Præfurnium*. 11.
But first he pulleth out the	Sed priùs eruit
fire and the coals with a	ignem & Carbones
Coal-rake, 13.	*Rutabulo*, 13.

which he layeth on a heap underneath. 14.
And thus is Bread *baked, having the* Crust *without,* 15. *and the* Crumb *within.* 16.

quos congerit infra. 14.
Et sic *Panis* pinsitur, habens extra *Crustam,* 15. intus *Micam.* 16.

Fishing. LIII. *Piscatio.*



The Fisherman, 1. *catcheth fish, either on the Shore, with a* Hook, 2.
which hangeth by a Line *from the* Angling-rod,
on which the Bait *sticketh ;*
or with a Cleek-net, 3.
which hangeth on a Pole, 4.
is put into the Water ;
or in a Boat, 5.
with a Trammel-net, 6.
or with a Wheel, 7.
which is laid in the Water by Night.

Piscator, 1. captat pisces, sive in littore, *Hamo,* 2.
qui pendet *filo* ab *arundine,*
& cui *Esca* inhæret ;
sive *Fundâ,* 3.
quæ pendens *Pertica,* 4.
immittitur aquæ ;
sive in *Cymba,* 5.
Reti, 6.
sive *Nassa,* 7.
quæ demergitur per Noctem.

Fowling. LIV. *Aucupium.*



The Fowler, 1. *maketh a* Bed, 2. *spreadeth a* Bird-net, 3. *throweth a* Bait, 4. *upon it, and hiding himself in a* Hut, 5. *he allureth Birds, by the chirping of* Lure-birds, *which partly hop upon the Bed*, 6. *and are partly shut in Cages*, 7. *and thus he entangleth Birds that fly over his Net, whilst they settle themselves down :*

Or he setteth Snares, 8. *on which they hang and strangle themselves :*

Or setteth Lime-twigs, 9. *on a* Perch, 10.

Auceps, 1. exstruit *Aream*, 2. superstruit illi *Rete* aucupatorium, 3. obsipat *Escam*, 4. & abdens se in *Latibulo*, 5. allicit Aves, cantu *Illicum*, qui partim in Area currunt, 6. partim inclusi sunt Caveis, 7. atque ita obruit transvolantes Aves Reti, dum se demittunt :

Aut tendit *Tendiculas*, 8. quibus suspendunt & suffocant seipsas :

Aut exponit *Viscatos calamos*, 9. *Amiti*, 10.

upon which if they sit,
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground.
Or he catcheth them
with a Pole, 11.
or a Pit-fall. 12.

quibus si insident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.
Aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel *Decipula*. 12.

Hunting. LV. *Venatus.*



The Hunter, 1.
hunteth wild Beasts,
whilst he besetteth a Wood
with Toils, 2.
stretched out upon
Shoars. 3.
The Beagle, 4.
traceth the wild Beast,
or findeth him out by the scent;
the Tumbler, *or* Greyhound,
5. *pursueth it.*
The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum cingit Sylvam
Cassibus, 2.
tentis super
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)
Canis sagax, 4.
vestigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu ;
Vertagus, 5.
persequitur.
Lupus,
incidit in *Foveam*, 6.

the Stag, 7. *as he runneth*	fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
away into Toils.	in *Plagas*.
The Boar, 8.	*Aper*, 8.
is struck through	transverberatur
with a Hunting-spear. 9.	*Venabulo*. 9.
The Bear, 10.	*Ursus*, 10.
is bitten by Dogs,	mordetur à Canibus,
and is knocked	& tunditur
with a Club. 11.	*Clavâ*. 11.
If any thing get away,	Si quid effugit,
it escapeth, 12. *as here*	evadit, 12. ut hic
a Hare, *and a* Fox.	*Lepus* & *Vulpes*.

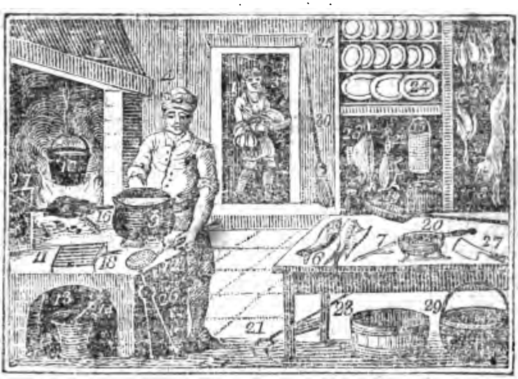
Butchery. LVI. *Lanionia*.



The Butcher, 1.	*Lanio*, 1.
killeth fat Cattle. 2.	mactat *Pecudem altilem*. 2.
(*The* Lean, 3.	(*Vescula*, 3.
are not fit to eat.)	non sunt vesca.)
He knocketh them down	Prosternit
with an Axe, 4.	*Clavâ*, 4.
or cutteth their throat	vel jugulat

with a Slaughter-knife : 5.	*Clunaculo* : 5.
he flayeth them, 6.	excoriat (deglubit), 6.
and cutteth them in pieces,	dissecatque
and hangeth out the flesh,	& exponit carnes,
to sell in the Shambles. 7.	venum in *Macello*. 7.
He dresseth a Swine, 8.	Glabrat *Suem*, 8.
with fire,	igne,
or scalding water, 9.	vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
and maketh Gammons, 10.	& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Pistils, 11.	*Petasones*, 11.
and Flitches ; 12.	& *Succidias* ; 12.
Besides several Puddings,	Præthereà *Farcimina* varia,
Chitterlings, 13.	*Faliscos*, 13.
Bloodings, 14.	*Apexabones*, 14.
Liverings, 15.	*Tomacula*, 15.
Sausages. 16.	*Botulos*. (Lucanicas) 16.
The Fat, 17.	*Adeps*, 17.
and Tallow, 18. *are melted.*	& *Sebum*, 18. eliquantur.

Cookery. LVII. *Coquinaria.*



The Yeoman *of the* Larder,	*Promus Condus*, 1.
1. *bringeth forth* Provision,	profert *Obsonia*, 2.
2. *out of the* Larder. 3.	è *Penu*. 3.

The Cook, 4. *taketh them, and maketh* several Meats.	*Coquus*, 4. accipit eà, & coquit *varia Esculenta*.
He first pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the Guts out of the Birds. 5.	Prius deplumat, & exenterat *Aves*. 5.
He scaleth and splitteth Fish. 6.	Desquamat, & exdorsuat *Pisces*. 6.
He draweth some flesh with Lard, *by means of a* Larding-needle. 7.	Trajectat quasdem carnes *Lardo*, ope *Creacentri*. 7.
He caseth Hares, 8. *then he boileth them in* Pots, 9. *and* Kettles, 10. *on the* Hearth, 11. *and scummeth them with a* Scummer. 12.	*Lepores*, 8. exuit, tum elixat *Ollis*, 9. & *Cacabis*, 10. in *Foco*, 11. & despumat *Ligula*. 12.
He seasoneth things that are boiled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Pestle, 14. *in a* Morter, 13. *or grateth with a* Grater. 15.	Condit elixata, Aromatibus, quæ comminuit *Pistillo*, 14. in *Mortario*, 13. aut terit *Radulâ*. 15.
He roasteth some on Spits, 16. *and with a* Jack, 17. *or upon a* Grid-iron; 18.	Quædam assat *Verubus*, 16. & *Automato*, 17. vel super *Craticulum*, 18.
Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19. *upon a* Brand-iron. 20.	Vel frigit *Sartagine*, 19. super *Tripodem*. 20.
Kitchen Utensils *besides are*,	*Vasa Coquinaria* præterea sunt,
a Cole-rake, 21.	*Rutabulum*, 21.
a Chafing-dish, 22.	*Foculus* (Ignitabulum) 22.
a Trey, 23.	*Trua*, 23.
(in which Dishes, 24. *and* Platters, 25. *are washed)*	(in quâ *Catini*, 24. & *Patinæ*, 25. eluuntur)
a pair of Tongs, 26.	*Prunuceps*, 26.
a Shredding-knife, 27.	*Culter incisorius*, 27.
a Colander, 28.	*Qualus*, 28.
a Basket, 29.	*Corbis*, 29.
and a Besom. 30.	& *Scopa*. 30.

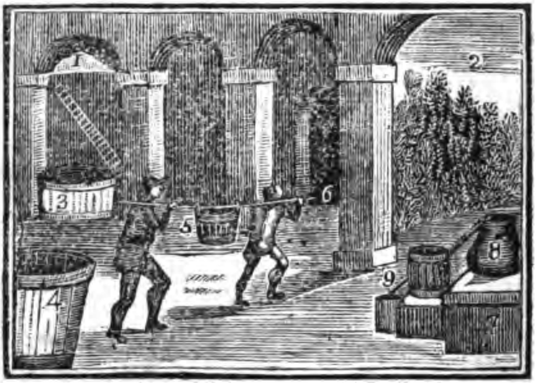
The Vintage. LVIII. *Vindemia.*



Wine groweth	*Vinum* crescit
in the Vineyard, 1.	in *Vinea*, 1.
where Vines *are propagated,*	ubi *Vites* propagantur,
and tied with Twigs	& alligantur viminibus
to Trees, 2.	ad *Arbores*, 2.
or to Props, 3.	vel ad *Palos*, (ridicas) 3.
or Frames. 4.	vel ad *Juga.* 4.
When the time of Grape	Cùm tempus vindemiandi
gathering is come, they cut	adest, abscindunt
off the Bunches,	*Botros*,
and carry them in	& comportant
Measures of three Bushels, 5.	*Trimodiis*, 5.
and throw them into a Vat, 6.	conjiciuntque in *Lacum*, 6.
and tread them	calcant
with their Feet, 7.	*Pedibus*, 7.
or stump them	aut tundunt
with a Wooden Pestle, 8.	*Ligneo Pilo*, 8.
and squeeze out the Juice	& exprimunt succum
in a Wine-press, 9.	*Torculari*, 9.
which is called Must ; 11.	qui dicitur *Mustum* ; 11.

and being received	& exceptum
in a great Tub, 10.	*Orcâ*, 10.
it is poured into	infunditur
Hogsheads, 12.	*Vasis* (Doliis) 12.
it is stopped up, 15.	operculatur, 15.
and being laid close in Cellars	& abditum in *Cellis*,
upon Settles, 14.	super *Cantherios*, 14.
it becometh Wine.	abit in *Vinum*.
It is drawn out of the	Promitur e *Dolio*
Hogshead, *with a* Cock, 13.	*Siphone*, 13.
or Faucet, 16.	aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(*in which is a* Spigot)	(in quo est *Epistomium*)
the vessel being unbunged.	Vase relito.

Brewing. LIX. *Zythopœia.*



Where Wine *is not to be had, they drink* Beer,	Ubi *Vinum* non habeatur, bibitur *Cerevisia* (Zythus)
which is brewed of Malt, 1.	quæ coquitur ex *Byne*, 1.
and Hops, 2.	& *Lupulo*, 2.
in a Caldron ; 3.	in *Aheno* ; 3.
afterwards it is poured	post effunditur
into Vats, 4.	in *Lacus*, 4.

and when it is cold, | & frigefactum,
it is carried in Soes, 5. | defertur *Labris*, 5.
into the Cellar, 6. | in *Cellaria*, 6.
and is put into Vessels. | & infunditur vasibus.
Brandy-wine, | *Vinum sublimatum,*
extracted by the power of heat from the dregs of Wine *in a* Pan, 7. | extractum vi Caloris e fecibus Vini in *Aheno*, 7.
over which a Limbeck, 8. *is placed,* | cui *Alembicum*, 8. superimpositum est,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9. *into a* Glass. | destillat per *Tubum*, 9. in *Vitrum.*
Wine and Beer, when they turn sour, become Vinegar. | Vinum & Cerevisia, cum acescunt, fiunt *Acetum.*
Of Wine and Honey they make Mead. | Ex Vino & Melle faciunt *Mulsum.*

(A Feast.) LX. *Convivium.*



(When a Feast is made ready, the Table is covered with a Carpet,) 1. | Cum *Convivium* apparatur, Mensa sternitur *Tapetibus*, 1.

and a Table-cloth, 2.	& *Mappa*, 2.
by the Waiters,	à *Tricliniariis*,
who besides lay	qui præthereà opponunt
the Trenchers, 3.	*Discos* (Orbes) 3.
Spoons, 4.	*Cochlearia*, 4.
Knives, 5.	*Cultros*, 5.
with little Forks, 6.	cum *Fuscinulis*, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.	*Mappulas*, 7.
Bread, 8.	*Panem*, 8.
with a Salt-celler 9.	cum *Salino*. 9.
Messes *are brought*	*Fercula* inferuntur
in Platters, 10.	in *Patinis*, 10.
a Pie, 19. *on a* Plate.	*Artocreas*, 19. in *Lance*.
The Guests being brought	Convivæ introducti
in by the Host, 11.	ab *Hospite*, 11.
wash their Hands	abluunt manus
out of a Laver, 12.	è *Gutturnio*, 12.
or Ewer, 14.	vel *Aquali*, 14.
over a Hand-bason, 13.	super *Malluvium*, 13.
or Bowl, 15.	aut *Pelvim*, 15.
and wipe them	terguntque
with a Hand-towel; 16.	*Mantili*; 16.
then they sit at the Table	tum assident Mensæ
on Chairs. 17.	per *Sedilia*. 17.
The Carver, 18.	*Structor*, 18.
breaketh up the good Cheer,	deartuat dapes,
and divideth it.	& distribuit.
Sauces *are set amongst*	*Embammata* interponuntur
Roast-meat, *in* Saucers. 20.	*Assutaris* in *Scutellis*. 20.
The Butler, 21. *filleth*	*Pincerna*, 21. infundit
strong Wine	*Temetum*
out of a Cruse, 25.	ex *Urceo*, 25.
or Wine-pot, 26.	vel *Cantharo*, 26.
or Flagon, 27.	vel *Lagena*, 27.
into Cups, 22.	in *Pocula*, 22.
or Glasses, 23.	& *Vitrea*, 23.
which stand	quæ extant
on a Cupboard, 24.	in *Abaco*, 24.
and he reacheth them to the	& porrigit
Master of the Feast, 28.	*Convivatori*, 28.
who drinketh to his Guests.	qui propinat *Hospitibus*.

The Dressing of Line. LXI. *Tractatio Lini.*



Line *and* Hemp	*Linum* & *Cannabis*,
being rotted in Water	macerata aquis,
and dried again, 1.	et siccata rursum, 1.
are braked	contunduntur
with a wooden Brake, 2.	*Frangibulo ligneo*, 2.
where the Shives, 3. *fall down;*	ubi *Cortices*, 3. decidunt;
then they are heckled	tum carminantur
with an Iron Heckle, 4.	*Carmine ferreo*, 4.
where the Tow, 5.	ubi *Stupa*, 5.
is parted from it.	separatur.
Flax *is tied to a* Distaff, 6.	*Linum purum* alligatur
by the Spinster, 7.	*Colo* 6. à *Netrice*, 7.
which with her left Hand	quæ sinistra
pulleth out the Thread, 8.	trahit *Filum*, 8.
and with her right Hand, 12.	dexterâ, 12.
turneth a Wheel, 9.	*Rhobmum* (girgillum) 9.
or a Spindle, 10.	vel *Fusum*, 10.
upon which is a Whirl. 11.	in quo *Verticillus.* 11.
The Spool receiveth	*Volva* accipit
the Thread, 13.	Fila, 13.

which is drawn thence
upon a Yarn-windle, 14.
hence either Clews, 15.
are wound up,
or Hanks, 16, *are made.*

inde deducuntur
in *Alabrum*, 14.
hinc vel *Glomi*, 15.
glomerantur,
vel *Fasciculi*, 16. fiunt.

Weaving. LXII. *Textura.*



The Webster
undoeth the Clews, 1.
into Warp,
and wrappeth it about
the Beam, 2.
and as he sitteth
in his Loom, 3.
he treadeth upon the Treddles, 4. *with his Feet.*
He divideth the Warp, 5.
with Yarn,
and throweth the Shuttle, 6.
through, in which is the
Woofe, *and striketh it close*

Textor
diducit *Glomos*, 1.
in *Stamen*,
& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac sedens
in *Textrino*, 3.
calcat *Insilia*, 4.
pedibus.
Diducit *Stamen*, 5.
Liciis,
& trajicit *Radium*, 6.
in quo est *Trama*,
ac densat

with the Sley, 7.
and so maketh
Linen cloth. 8.
So also the Clothier
maketh Cloth *of* Wool.

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum. 8.
Sic etiam *Pannifex*
facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

Linen Cloths. LXIII. *Lintea*.



Linen-webs
are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water poured on them, 2. *till they be white.*
Of them the Sempster, 3.
soweth Shirts, 4.
Handkerchiefs, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, *&c.*
These, if they be fouled,
are washed again
by the Landress, 7. *in water,*
or Lee, *and* Soap.

Linteamina
insolantur, 1.
aquâ perfusâ, 2.
donec candefiant.
Ex iis *Sartrix*, 3.
suit *Indusia*, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. *Capitia*, &c.
Hæc, si sordidentur,
lavantur rursum,
a *Lotrice*, 7. aquâ,
sive *Lixivio*, ac *Sapone*.

The Tailor. LXIV. *Sartor.*



The Tailor, 1.	*Sartor*, 1.
cutteth Cloth, 2. *with* Shears, 3. *and seweth it together with a* Needle *and* double Thread. 4.	discindit *Pannum*, 2. *Forfice*, 3. consuitque *Acu* & *Filo duplicato*. 4.
Then he presseth the Seams *with a* Pressing-iron. 5.	Posteà complanat *Suturas Ferramento*. 5.
And thus he maketh	Sicque conficit
Coats, 6.	*Tunicas*, 6.
with Plaits, 7.	*Plicatas*, 7.
in which the Border, 8. *is below*,	in quibus infra est *Fimbria*, 8.
with Laces; 9.	cum *Institis*; 9.
Cloaks, 10.	*Pallia*, 10.
with a Cape, 11.	cum *Patagio*, 11.
and Sleeve Coats; 12.	& *Togas Manicatas*; 12.
Doublets, 13.	*Thoraces*, 13.
with Buttons, 14.	cum *Globulis*, 14.
and Cuffs; 15.	& *Manicis*; 15.
Breeches, 16.	*Caligas*, 16.
sometimes with Ribbons; 17.	aliquando cum *Lemniscis*; 17.
Stockings, 18.	*Tibialia*, 18.
Gloves, 19.	*Chirothecas*, 19.
Muntero Caps, 20. &c.	*Amiculum*, 20. &c.

So the Furrier
maketh furred Garments
of Furs.

Sic *Pellio*
facit *Pellicia*
è *Pellibus.*

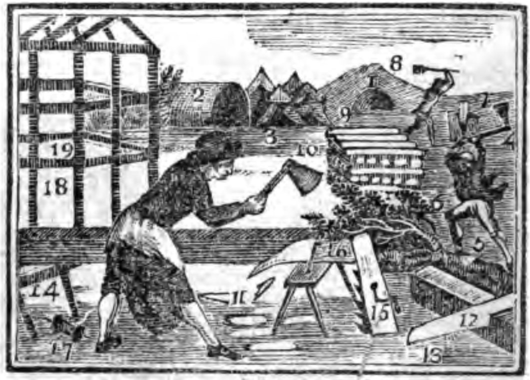
The Shoemaker. LXV. *Sutor.*



The Shoemaker, 1.
maketh Slippers, 7.
Shoes, 8.
(*in which is seen
above, the* Upper-leather,
beneath the Sole,
*and on both sides
the* Latchets)
Boots, 9.
and High Shoes, 10.
of Leather, 5.
(*which is cut with a*
Cutting-knife, 6.)
by means of an Awl, 2.
and Lingel, 3.
upon a Last. 4.

Sutor, 1.
conficit Crepidas(*Sandalia*)7.
Calceos, 8.
(in quibus spectatur
superne *Obstragulum*,
inferne *Solea*,
et utrinque
Ansæ)
Ocreas, 9.
et *Perones*, 10.
e *Corio*, 5.
(quod discinditur
Scalpro Sutorio, 6.)
ope *Subulæ*, 2.
et Fili *picati*, 3.
super *Modum*. 4.

The Carpenter. LXVI. *Faber Lignarius.*



We have seen Man's Food	Hominis victum & amic-
and Cloathing: now his	tum vidimus: sequitur
Dwelling followeth.	nunc Domicilium ejus.
At first they dwelt	Primò habitabant
in Caves, 1. *then in*	in *Specubus*, 1. deinde in
Booths, *or* Huts, 2.	*Tabernaculis* vel *Tuguriis*, 2.
and then again in Tents, 3.	tum etiam in *Tentoriis*, 3.
at the last in Houses.	demum in *Domibus*.
The Woodman	*Lignator*
felleth and heweth down	sternit & truncat
Trees, 5. *with an* Axe, 4.	*Arbores*, 5. *Securi*, 4.
the Boughs, 6. *remaining*.	remanentibus *Sarmentis*. 6.
He cleaveth Knotty Wood	Findit *Clavosum*
with a Wedge, 7.	*Ligneum Cuneo*, 7.
which he forceth in	quem adigit
with a Beetle, 8.	*Tudite*, 8.
and maketh Wood stacks. 9.	& componit *Strues*. 9.
The Carpenter	*Faber Lignarius*
squareth Timber	ascit *Ascia*, 10.
with a Chip-Axe, 10.	Materiem,

whence Chips, 11. *fall,*
and saweth it with a Saw, 12.
where the Saw-dust, 13.
falleth down.
Afterwards he lifteth
the Beam *upon* Tressels, 14.
by the help of a Pully, 15.
fasteneth it
with Cramp-irons, 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line. 17.
Then he frameth
the Walls *together,* 18.
and fasteneth the great Pieces with Pins. 19.

unde *Assulæ,* 11. cadunt,
& serrat *Serrâ,* 12.
ubi *Scobs,* 13.
decidit.
Post elevat
Tignum super *Canterios,* 14.
ope *Trochleæ,* 15.
affigit
Ansis, 16.
& lineat
Amussi. 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes, 18.
& configit trabes
Clavis trabalibus. 19.

The Mason. LXVII. *Faber Murarius.*



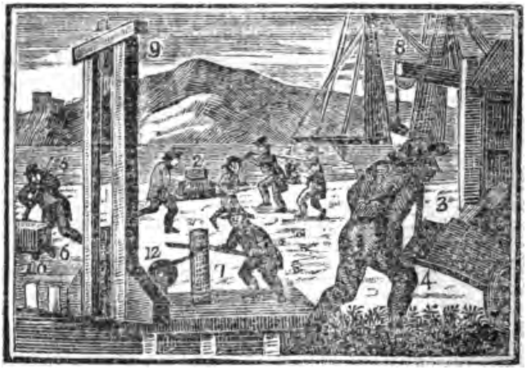
The Mason, 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth Walls ; 2.
Either of Stones,
which the Stone digger
getteth out of the Quarry ; 3.

Faber Murarius, 1.
ponit *Fundamentum,*
& struit *Muros ;* 2.
Sive è *Lapidibus,*
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit in *Lapicidina ;* 3.

and the Stone-cutter, 4.
squareth by a Rule; 5.
Or of Bricks
which are made
of Sand *and* Clay
steeped in Water,
and are burned in Fire.
Afterwards he plaistereth
it with Lime,
by Means of a Trowel, 7.
and garnishes it with Rough-cast. 8.

& *Latomus*, 4.
conquadrat ad *Normam*; 5.
Sive è *Lateribus*, 6.
qui formantur
ex *Arena* & *Luto*,
aquâ intritis,
& excoquuntur igne.
Dein crustat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ*, 7.
& vestit *Tectorio*. 8.

Engines. LXVIII. *Machinæ.*



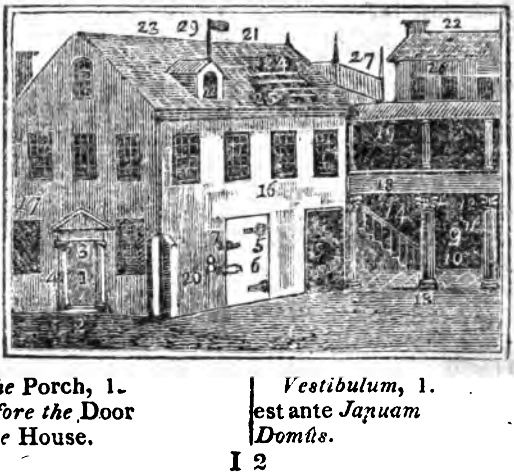
One can carry
as much by thrusting
a Wheel-barrow, 3.
before him, (having
an Harness, 4.
hanged on his Neck,) as
two can carry on a Cole-staff,
1. *or* Hand-barrow. 2.

Unus potest ferre
tantum trudendo
Pabonem, 3.
ante se,
(*Ærumna*, 4.
suspensâ a Collo) quantum
duo possunt ferre *Palangâ*,
1. vel *Fegetro*. 4.

But he can do more that rolleth a weight laid upon Rollers, 6. *with a* Leaver. 5.
A Wind-Beam, 7.
is a post, which is turned by going about it.
A Crane, 8.
hath a Hollow-wheel,
in which one walking draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship.
A Rammer, 9.
is used to fasten Piles; 10.
it is lifted up with a Rope drawn by Pullies, 11.
or with hands, if it have Handles. 12.

Plus autem potest qui provolvit Molem impositam *Phalangis* (Cylindris, 6) vecte. 5.
Ergata, 7.
est columella, quæ versatur circumeundo.
Geranium, 8.
habet *Tympanum*,
cui inambulans quis extrahit pondera navi, aut demittit in navem.
Fistuca, 9.
adhibetur ad pangendum *Sublicas*; 10.
adtollitur Fune tracto per *Trochleas*, 11.
vel manibus, si habet *ansas*. 12.

A House. LXIX. *Domus.*

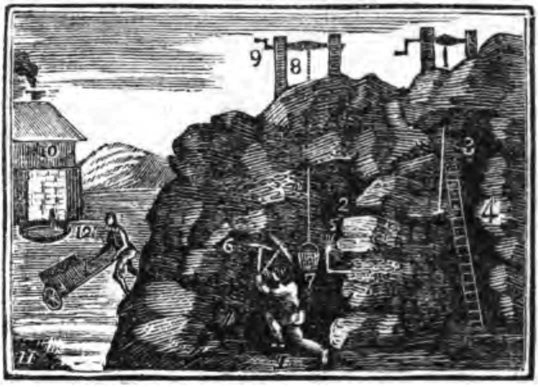


The Porch, 1.
is before the Door *of the* House.

Vestibulum, 1.
est ante *Januam Domûs*.

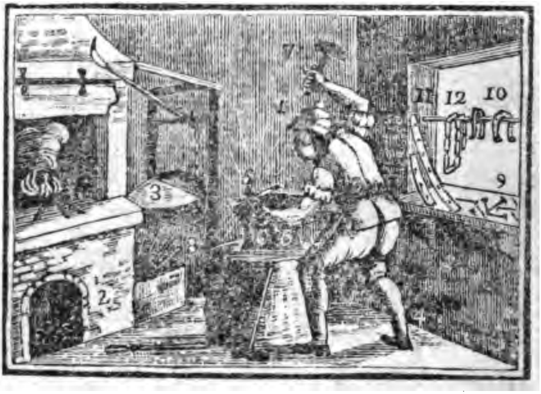
The Door *hath*	*Janua* habet
a Threshold, 2.	*Limen*, 2.
and a Lintel, 3.	& *Superliminare*, 3.
and Posts, 4. *on both sides.*	& *Postes*, 4. utrinque.
The Hinges, 5.	*Cardines*, 5.
are on the right hand,	sunt a dextris,
upon which the Doors, 6.	à quibus pendent *Fores*, 6.
hang ; the Latch, 7.	*Claustrum*, 7.
and the Bolt, 8.	aut *Pessulus*, 8.
are on the left hand.	à sinistris.
Before the House	Sub ædibus
is a Fore-court, 9.	est *Cavædium*, 9.
with a Pavement	*Pavimento*
of square Stones, 10.	*Tessellato*, 10.
borne up with Pillars, 11.	fulcitum *Columnis*, 11.
in which is the Chapiter, 12.	in quibus *Peristylium*, 12.
and the Base. 13.	& *Basis*. 13.
They go up into the	Ascenditur in superiores
upper Stories by Greeses, 14.	contignationes per *Scalas*, 14.
and Winding-stairs. 15.	& *Cochlidia*. 15.
The Windows, 16.	*Fenestræ*, 16.
appear on the outside,	apparent extrinsecus,
and the Grates, 17.	& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
the Galleries, 18.	*Pergulæ*, 18.
the Water-tables, 19.	*Suggrundia*, 19.
the Butteresses, 20.	& *Fulcra*, 20.
to bear up the Walls.	fulciendis muris.
On the top is the Roof, 21.	In summo est *Tectum*, 21.
covered with Tiles, 22.	contectum *Imbricibus (tegulis)* 22.
or Shingles, 23.	vel *Scandulis*, 23:
which lie upon Laths, 24.	quæ incumbunt *Tigillis*, 24:
and these upon Rafters. 25.	hæc *Tignis*. 25.
The Eaves, 26.	*Tecto* adhæret
adhere to the Roof.	*Stillicidium*. 26.
The place without a Roof	Locus sine Tecto
is called an open Gallery. 27.	dicitur *Subdiale*. 27.
In the Roof are	In Tecto sunt
Jettings-out, 28.	*Meniana*, 28.
and Pinnacles. 29.	& *Coronides*. 29.

A Mine. LXX. *Metallifodina.*



Miners, 1.	*Metalli fossores*, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.	ingrediuntur *Puteumfodinæ*,
by a Stick, 3.	2. *Bacillo*, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.	sive *Gradibus*, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.	cum *Lucernis*, 5.
and dig out with a	& effodiunt *Ligone*, 6.
Pick, 6. *the* Ore,	*terram Metallicam*,
which being put into	quæ imposita *Corbibus*, 7.
Baskets, 7.	
is drawn out with a Rope, 8.	extrahitur *Fune*, 8.
by means of a Turn, 9.	ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*, 9.
and is carried	& defertur
to the Melting-house, 10.	in *Ustrinam*, 10.
where it is forced with fire,	ubi urgetur igne,
that the Metal *may run out*;	ut *Metallum*, 12. profluat,
12.	
the Dross, 11. *is thrown*	*Scoriæ*, 11. abjiciuntur
aside.	seorsim.

The Blacksmith. LXXI. *Faber Ferrarius.*



The Blacksmith, 1.	*Faber ferrarius*, 1.
in his Smithy (*or* Forge) 2.	*in Ustrina* (Fabricâ) 2.
bloweth the fire	inflat ignem
with a pair of Bellows, 3.	*Folle*, 3.
which he bloweth	quem adtollit
with his Feet, 4.	*Pede*, 4.
and so heateth the Iron:	atq; ita candefacit *Ferrum*:
And then he taketh it out	Deinde eximit
with the Tongs, 5.	*Forcipe*, 5.
layeth it upon the Anvil, 6.	imponit *Incudi*, 6.
and striketh it	& cudit
with a Hammer, 7.	*Malleo*, 7.
where the Sparks, 8. *fly off.*	ubi *Stricturæ*, 8. exiliunt.
And thus are hammered out,	Et sic excuduntur,
Nails, 9.	*Clavi*, 9.
Horse-shoes, 10.	*Soleæ*, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.	*Canthi*, 11.
Chains, 12.	*Catenæ*, 12.
Plates, Locks *and* Keys,	*Laminæ*, *Seræ* cum *Clavibus*,
Hinges, &c.	*Cardines*, &c.
He quencheth hot Irons	Restinguit candentia
in the Cool-trough.	Ferramenta in *Lacu*.

LXXII.

The Box-maker and the Turner.



Scriniarius & Tornator.

The Box-maker, 1.	*Arcularius*, 1.
smootheth hewn Boards, 2.	edolat *Asseres*, 2.
with a Plain, 3.	*Runcina*, 3.
upon a Work-board; 4.	in *Tabula*, 4.
he maketh them very smooth	deplanat
with a little Plain; 5.	*Planula*, 5.
he boreth them through	perforat (terebrat)
with an Augre, 6.	*Terebra*, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.	sculpit *Cultro*, 7.
fasteneth them together	combinat
with Glue *and* Cramp Irons, 8.	*Glutine* & *Subscudibus*, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.	& facit *Tabulas*, 9.
Boards, 10.	*Mensas*, 10.
Chests, 11. &c.	*Arcas* (Cistas) 11. &c.
The Turner, 12.	*Tornio*, 12.
sitting over the Treddle, 13.	sedens in *Insili*, 13.
turneth with a Throw, 15.	tornat *Torno*, 15.

upon a Turner's Bench, 14.
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.
Puppets, 18.
and such like Turners Work.

super *Scamno Tornatorio*,
14. *Globos*, 16. *Conos*, 17.
Icunculas, 18.
& similia *Torcumata*.

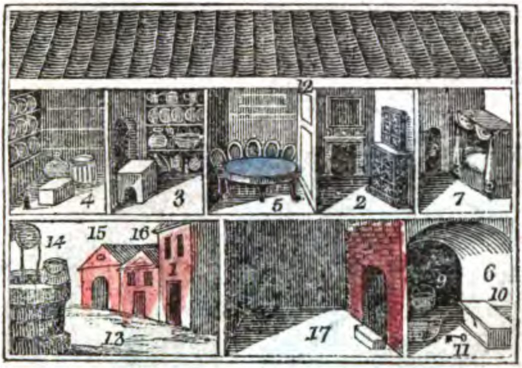
The Potter. LXXIII. *Figulus*.



The Potter, 1.
sitteth over a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-pans, 8.
Jugs, 9.
Lids, 10. *&c.*
of Potters Clay; 3.
afterwards he baketh them
in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them
with White Lead.
A broken Pot affordeth
Potsherds, 12.

Figulus, 1.
sedens super *Rota*, 2.
format *Ollas*, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vasa testacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
ex *Argillâ*, 3.
postea excoquit
in *Furno*, 11.
& incrustat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Olla dat
Testas, 12.

The Parts of a House. LXXIV. *Partes Domus.*



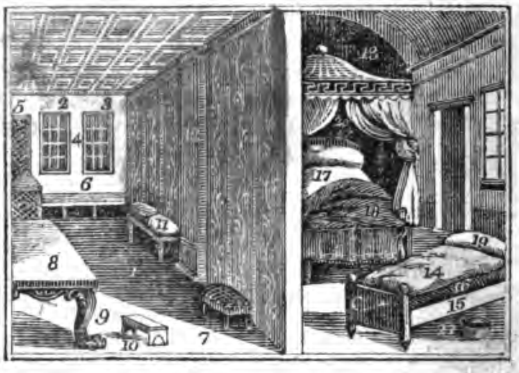
A House *is divided*
into inner Rooms,
such as are the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining-Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed Chamber, 7.
with a Privy *made by it.* 8.
Baskets, 9.
are of use for
carrying things,
and Chests, 10.
(which are made fast with a
Key, 11.) *for keeping them.*
Under the Roof
is the Floor. 12.
In the Yard, 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.

Domus distinguitur
in *Conclavia,*
ut sunt *Atrium,* 1.
Hypocaustum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. *Cubiculum,* 7.
cum Secessu *(Latrina)* 8. adstructo.
Corbes, 9.
inserviunt rebus
transferendis,
Arcæ, 10.
(quæ *Clavâ,* 11. recluduntur) adservandis illis.
Sub Tecto, 12. est *Solum.*
(Pavimentum)
In *Area,* 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.

and a Bath. 16.	cum *Balneo*. 16.
Under the House	Sub Domo
is the Cellar. 17.	est *Cella*. 17.

LXXV.

The Stove with the Bed-Room.



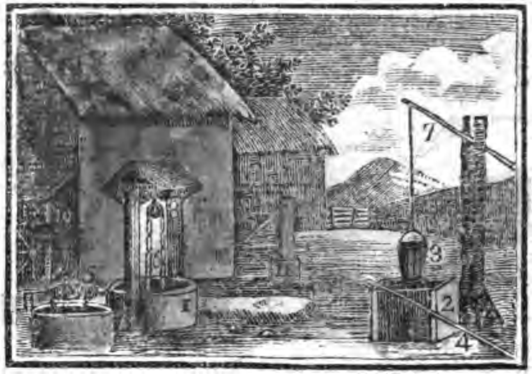
Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.

The Stove, 1.	*Hypocaustum*, 1.
is beautified	ornatur
with an arched Roof, 2.	*Laqueari*, 2.
and wainscoted Walls; 3.	& *tabulatis Parietibus*; 3.
It is enlightened	Illuminatur
with Windows; 4.	*Fenestris*; 4.
It is heated	Calefit
with an Oven. 5.	*Fornace*. 5.
Its Utensils are	Ejus Utensilia sunt
Benches, 6.	*Scamna*, 6
Stools, 7.	*Sellæ*, 7.
Tables, 8.	*Mensæ*, 8.
with Tressels, 9.	cum *Fulcris*, 9.
Footstools, 10.	ac *Scabellis*, 10.
and Cushions. 11.	& *Culcitris*. 11.

There are also Tapestries *hanged.* 12.
For soft lodging, *in a* Sleeping-room, 13. *there is a* Bed, 14. *spread on a* Bedstead, 15. *upon a* Straw pad, 16. *with* Sheets, 17. *and* Coverlids. 18.
The Bolster, 19. *is under one's head.*
The Bed is covered with a Canopy. 20.
A Chamber-pot, 21. *is for making water in.*

Appenduntur etiam *Tapetes.* 12.
Pro levi cubatu, in *Dormitorio,* 13. est *Lectus,* (Cubile) 14. stratus in *Sponda,* 15. super *Stramentum,* 16. cum *Lodicibus,* 17. & *Stragulis.* 18.
Cervical, 19. est sub capite.
Canopeo, 20. Lectus tegitur.
Matula, 21. est vesicæ levandæ.

Wells. LXXVI. *Putei.*



Where Springs *are wanting,* Wells *are digged,* 1. *and they are compassed about with a* Brandrith, 2. *lest any should fall in.*
Thence is water drawn

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt, *Putei,* 1. effodiuntur, & circumdantur *Crepidine,* 2. ne quis incidat.
Inde aqua hauritur

with Buckets, 3.	*Urnis (situlis)* 3.
hanging either at a Pole, 4.	pendentibus vel *Pertica,* 4.
or a Rope, 5.	vel *Fune,* 5.
or a Chain, 6.	vel *Catena,* 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.	idque aut *Tollenone,* 7.
or a Windle, 8.	aut *Girgillo,* 8.
or a Turn, 9.	aut *Cylindro,* 9.
with a Handle,	*Manubriato,*
or a Wheel, 10.	aut *Rota* (tympano) 10.
or to conclude,	aut deinque
by a Pump. 11.	*Antliâ.* 11.

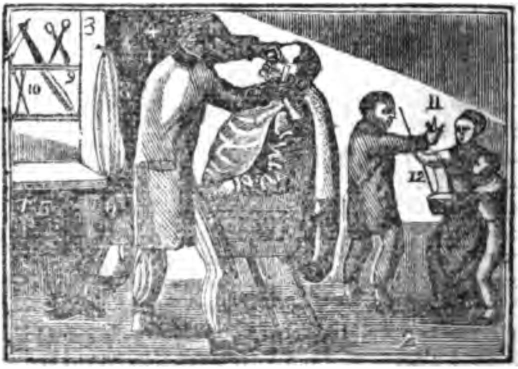
The Bath. LXXVII. *Balneum.*



He that desireth to be washed in cold water, goeth down into a River. 1.	Qui cupit lavari aquâ frigidâ, descendit in *Fluvium.* 1.
In a Bathing-house, 2. *we wash off the* filth, *either sitting in a* Tub, 3. *or going up into the* Hot-house ; 4.	In *Balneario,* 2. abluimus *squalores,* sive sedentes in *Labro,* 3. sive conscendentes in *Sudatorium ;* 4.

and we are rubbed	& defricamur
with a Pumice-stone, 6.	*Pumice*, 6.
or a Hair-cloth. 5.	aut *Cilicio*. 5.
In the Stripping-room, 7.	In *Apodyterio*, 7.
we put off our clothes,	exuimus Vestes,
and are tied about	& præcingimur *Castula*
with an Apron. 8.	(Subligari) 8.
We cover our heads	Tegimus caput
with a Cap, 9.	*Pileolo*, 9.
and put our feet	& imponimus pedes
in a Bason. 10.	*Pelluvio*. 10.
The Bath-woman, 11.	*Balneatrix*, 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket,	ministrat aquam *Situla*, 12.
12. *drawn out of the* Trough,	haustam ex *Alveo*, 13.
13. *into which it runneth*	in quem defluit
out of Pipes. 14.	è *Canalibus*. 14.
The Bath-keeper, 15.	*Balneator*, 15.
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.	scarificat *Scalpro*, 16.
and by applying	& applicando
Cupping-Glasses, 17.	*Cucurbitas*, 17.
he draweth the Blood	extrahit *Sanguinem*
betwixt the skin and the flesh,	subcutaneum,
which he wipeth away	quem abstergit
with a Spunge. 18.	*Spongiâ*. 18.

The Barber's Shop. LXXVIII. *Tonstrina.*



The Barber, 1.	*Tonsor*, 1.
in the Barber's-shop, 2.	in *Tonstrina*, 2.
cutteth off the Hair	tondet *Crines*
and the Beard	& *Barbam*
with a pair of Scissars, 3.	*Forcipe*, 3.
or shaveth with a Razor,	vel radit *Novaculâ*,
which he taketh	quam depromit
out of his Case. 4.	è *Theca*. 4.
And he washeth one	Et lavat
over a Bason, 5.	super *Pelvim*, 5.
with Suds *running*	*Lixivio* defluente
out of a Laver, 6.	è *Gutturnio*, 6.
and also with Soap, 7.	ut & *Sapone*, 7.
and wipeth him	& tergit
with a Towel, 8.	*Linteo*, 8.
combeth him with a Comb, 9.	pectit *Pectine*, 9.
and curleth him	crispat
with a Crisping Iron. 10.	*Calamistro*. 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a Vein	Interdum secat Venam
with a Penknife, 11. *where*	*Scalpello*, 11.
the Blood spirteth out. 12.	ubi Sanguis propullulat. 12.

The Chirurgeon *cureth* Wounds. | *Chirurgus* curat *Vulnera.*

The Stable. LXXIX. *Equile.*



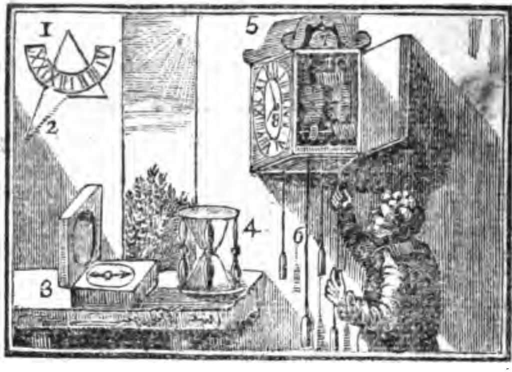
The Horse-keeper, 1. *cleanseth the* Stable *from* Dung. 2.
He tieth a Horse, 3. *with a* Halter, 4. *to the* Manger; 5. *or if he be apt to bite, he maketh him fast with a* Muzzle. 6.
Then he streweth Litter, 7. *under him.*
He winnoweth Oats *with a* Van, 8. *(being mixt with Chaff, and taken out of a* Chest, 10.) *and with them feedeth the Horse, as also with* Hay. 9.

Stabularius (Equiso) 1. purgat *Stabulum* a *Fimo.* 2.
Alligat *Equum*, 3. *Capistro*, 4. ad *Præsepe*, 5. aut si mordax, constringit *Fiscella.* 6.
Deinde substernit *Stramenta.* 7.
Ventilat Avenam, *Vanno*, 8. (paleis mixtam, ac deprompptam è *Cista Pabulatoria*, 10.) eâque pascit equum; ut & *Fœno.* 9.

Afterwards he leadeth him
to the Watering-trough, 11.
to water.
Then he rubbeth him
with a Cloth, 12.
combeth him
with a Curry-comb, 15.
covereth him
with an Housing-cloth, 14.
and looketh upon his Hoofs,
whether the Shoes, 13.
be fast with the Nails.

Postea ducit
ad *Aquarium*, 11.
aquatum.
Tum detergit
Panno, 12.
depectit
Strigili, 15.
insternit
Gausape, 14.
& inspicit *Soleas*,
an *Calcei ferrei*, 13.
firmis *Clavis* hæreant.

Dials. LXXX. *Horologia.*



A Dial
measureth Hours.
A Sun-Dial, 1.
showeth by the Shadow
of the Pin, 2.
what o'clock *it is ;*
either on a Wall,
or a Compass. 3.
An Hour-glass, 4.

Horologium
dimetitur Horas.
Solarium, 1.
ostendit umbrâ
Gnomonis, 2.
quota sit *Hora ;*
sive in Pariete,
sive in *Pyxide Magnetica*. 3.
Clepsydra, 4.

showeth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, *heretofore of water.*
A Clock, 5.
numbereth also the Hours of the Night, by the Turning of the Wheels, the greatest whereof is drawn by a Weight, 6.
and draweth the rest.
Then either the Bell, 7. *by its sound, being struck on by the* Hammer, *or the* Hand, 8. *without, by its motion about, showeth the hour.*

ostendit partes horæ quatuor fluxu *Arenæ*, olim aquæ.
Automaton, 5.
numerat etiam Nocturnas Horas, circulatione Rotarum, quarum maxima trahitur à *Pondere*, 6.
& trahit cæteras.
Tum vel *Campana*, 7. sonitu suo, percussâ a *Malleolo*, vel *Index*, 8. extra Circuitione sua indicat horam.

The Picture. LXXXI. *Pictura.*



Pictures, 1.
delight the Eyes, and adorn Rooms.
The Painter, 2.
painteth an Image

Picturæ, 1.
oblectant Oculos, & ornant Conclavia.
Pictor, 2.
pingit *Effigiem*;

with a Pencil, 3.	*Penicilio*, 3.
in a Table, 4.	in *Tabula*, 4.
upon a Case-frame, 5.	super *Pluteo*, 5.
holding his Pallet, 6. *in his left hand,*	tenens *Orbem Pictorium*, 6. in sinistra,
on which are the Paints	in quo *Pigmenta*
which were ground by the Boy, 7.	quæ terebantur à Puero, 7.
on a Marble.	in *Marmore*.
The Carver	*Sculptor*
and Statuary	& *Statuarius*
carve Statues, 8.	exsculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
of Wood and Stone.	è Ligno & Lapide.
The Graver	*Cælator*
and the Cutter	& *Sculptor*
grave Shapes, 10.	insculpit *Figuras*, 10.
and Characters,	& *Characteres*,
with a Graving Chissel, 9.	*Cælo*, 9.
in Wood, Brass,	Ligno, Æri,
and other Metals.	aliisque Metallis.

Looking-Glasses. LXXXII. *Specularia.*



Looking-glasses, 1.	*Specula*, 1.

are provided, that Men
may see themselves;
Spectacles, 2.
that he may see better
who hath a weak sight.
Things afar off are seen
in a Perspective Glass, 3.
as things near at hand.
A Flea *appeareth*
in a Multiplying-glass, 4.
like a little Hog.
The Rays of the Sun
burn wood
through a Burning-glass. 5.

parantur, ut homines
intueantur seipsos;
Perspicilla, 2.
ut cernat acrius
qui habet visum debilem.
Remota videntur
per *Telescopium*, 3.
ut proxima.
Pulex, 4.
in *Microscopio* apparet
ut porcellus.
Radii Solis
accendunt ligna
per *Vitrum urens*. 5.

The Cooper. LXXXIII. *Vietor.*



The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron, 2. *tied*
about him,
maketh Hoops
of Hazel-rods, 3.
upon a Cutting-block, 4.
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.

Vietor, 1.
amictus *Præcinctorio*, 2.
facit *Circulos*
è *Virgis Colurnis*, 3.
super *Stellam incisoriam*, 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

and Lags, 6. *of* Timber.	*&* *Assulas*, 6. ex *Ligno*.
Of Lags *he maketh* Hogs-heads, 7. *and* Pipes, 8.	Ex *Assulis* conficit *Dolia*, 7. & *Cupas*, 8.
with two Heads;	*Fundo* bino;
and Tubs, 9.	tum *Lacus*, 9.
Soes, 10.	*Labra*, 10.
Flaskets, 11.	*Pitynas*, 11.
Buckets, 12.	& *Situlas*, 12.
with one Bottom.	fundo uno.
Then he bindeth them with Hoops, 13.	Postea vincit *Circulis*, 13.
which he tyeth fast with small Twigs, 15.	quos ligat *Viminibus*, 15.
by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.	ope *Falcis victoriæ*, 14.
and he fitteth them on with a Mallet, 16.	& aptat *Tudite*, 16.
and a Driver. 17.	ac *Trudicula*. 17.

LXXXIV.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer.



Restio, & Lorarius.

The Roper, 1.	*Restio*, 1.

twisteth Cords, 2.	contorquet *Funes*, 2.
of Tow, *or* Hemp, 4.	è *Stupa*, 4. vel *Cannabi*,
(which he wrappeth about himself)	(quam circumdat sibi)
by the turning of a Wheel. 3.	agitatione *Rotulæ*. 3.
Thus are made,	Sic fiunt,
first Cords, 5.	primò *Funiculi*, 5.
then Ropes, 6.	tum *Restes*, 6.
and at last Cables. 7.	tandem *Rudentes*. 7.
The Cordwainer, 8.	*Lorarius*, 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.	scindit *Loramenta*, 10.
Bridles, 11.	*Fræna*, 11.
Girdles, 12.	*Cingula*, 12.
Sword Belts, 13.	*Baltheos*, 13.
Pouches, 14.	*Crumenas*, 14.
Portmantles, 15. &c.	*Hippoperas*, 15. &c.
out of a Beast-hide. 9.	de *corio bubulo*. 9.

The Traveller. LXXXV. *Viator.*



A Traveller, 1.	*Viator*, 1.
beareth on his shoulders	portat humeris

in a Budget, 2.	in *Bulga*, 2.
those things	quæ non capit
which his Satchel, 3.	*Funda*, 3.
or Couch, 4. *cannot hold.*	vel *Marsupium*. 4.
He is covered	Tegitur
with a Cloak. 5.	*Lacernâ*. 5.
He holdeth a Staff, 6. *in*	Tenet *Baculum*, 6.
his Hand,	Manu.
wherewith to bear up himself.	quo se fulciat.
He hath need of	Opus habet
Provision for the way,	*Viatico*,
as also of a pleasant and mer-	ut & fido & facundo
ry Companion. 7.	*Comite*. 7.
Let him not forsake the	Non deserat *Viam*
High-road, 9. *for a* Foot-way,	*regiam*, 9. propter *Semitam*,
8. *unless it be a* beaten Path.	8. nisi sit *Callis tritus*.
By-ways, 10.	*Avia*, 10.
and places where two ways meet, 11.	& *Bivia*, 11.
deceive, and lead men aside	fallunt, & seducunt
into uneven Places, 12.	in *Salebras*, 12.
so do not By-paths, 13.	non æquè *Tramites*, 13.
and Cross-ways. 14.	& *Compita*. 14.
Let him therefore inquire	Sciscitet igitur
of those he meeteth, 15.	obvios, 15.
which way he must go ;	quà sit eundum ;
and let him take heed	& caveat
of Robbers, 16.	*Prædones*, 16.
as in the way, so also	ut in viâ, sic etiam
in the Inn, 17.	in *Diversorio*, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.	ubi pernoctat.

The Horseman. LXXXVI. *Eques.*

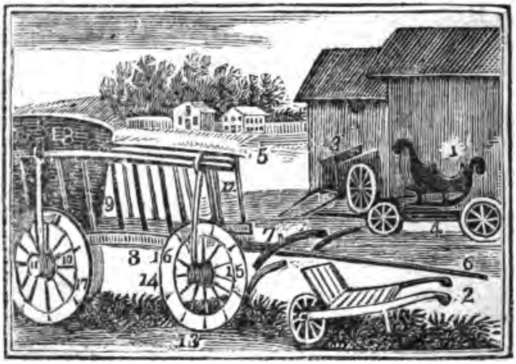


The Horseman, 1.
setteth a Saddle, 2.
on his Horse, 3.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth. 4.
He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.
also upon him.
He decketh him with Trappings, *a* Fore-stall, 6.
a Breast-cloth, 7.
and a Crupper. 8.
Then he getteth upon
his Horse, putteth his feet
into the Stirrups, 9.
taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.
in his left hand, wherewith he
guideth and holdeth the Horse.
Then he putteth to
his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.
imponit *Equo*, 3.
Ephippium, 2.
idque succingit
Cingulo. 4.
Insternit etiam *Dorsuale.* 5.
Ornat eum *Phaleris*,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& *Postilena.* 8.
Deinde insilit in
Equum, indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
capessit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Freni*, 11. sinistrâ,
quo flectit, & retinet Equum.
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.

and setteth him on with a Switch, 13.	incitatque *Virgula*, 13.
and holdeth him in with a Musrol. 14.	& coercet *Postomide*. 14.
The Holsters, 15. *hang down from the* Pummel *of the* Saddle, 16.	*Bulgæ*, 15. pendent ex *Apice Ephippii*, 16.
in which the Pistols, 17. *are put.*	quibus *Scloppi*, 17. inseruntur.
The Rider is clad in a short Coat, 18.	Ipse Eques induitur *Chlamyde*, 18.
his Cloak *being tied behind him.* 19.	*Lacernâ* revinctâ, 19. à tergo.
A Post, 20. *is carried on Horseback a full Gallop.*	*Veredarius*, 20. fertur Equo cursim.

Carriages. LXXXVII. *Vehicula.*



We are carried on a Sled, 1. *over Snow and Ice.*	Vehimur *Trahâ*, 1. super Nivibus & Glacie.
A carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.	Vehiculum uni-rotum, dicitur *Pabo*, 2.

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.	birotum, *Carrus*, 3.
with four Wheels, a Waggon,	quadrirotum *Currus*,
which is either	qui vel
a Timber-waggon, 4.	*Sarracum*, 4.
or a Load-waggon. 5.	vel *Plaustrum*. 5.
The parts of the Waggon	Partes Currûs sunt,
are, the Neep (*or* draught-	*Temo*, 6.
tree) 6. *the* Beam, 7.	*Jugum*, 7.
the Bottom, 8.	*Compages*, 8.
and the Sides; 9.	*Spondæ*; 9.
Then the Axle-trees, 10.	Tum *Axes*, 10.
about which the Wheels *run*,	circa quos *Rotæ* currunt,
the Lin-pins, 11.	*Paxillis*, 11.
and Axle-tree staves, 12.	& *Obicibus*, 12.
being fastened before them.	præfixis.
The Nave, 13. *is the*	Modiolus, 13. *est*
groundfast of the Wheel, 14.	Basis *Rotæ*, 14.
from which come	ex quo prodeunt
twelve Spokes. 15.	duodecim *Radii*. 15.
The Ring *encompasseth*	*Orbile* ambit hos,
these, which is made	compositum
of six Felloes, 16.	è sex *Absidibus*, 16.
and as many Strakes. 17.	& totidem *Canthis*, 17.
Hampers *and* Hurdles, 18.	*Corbes* & *Crates*, 18.
are set in a Waggon.	imponuntur Currui.

LXXXVIII.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*



The Coachman, 1.	*Auriga*, 1.
joineth a Horse fit to match a Saddle-horse, 2. 3.	jungit *Parippum*, 2. *Sellario*, 3.
to the Coach-tree,	ad *Temonem*,
with Thongs *or* Chains, 5.	*Loris* vel *Catenis*, 5.
hanging down from the Collar. 4.	dependentibus de *Helcio*. 4.
Then he sitteth upon the Saddle-horse,	Deinde insidet *Sellario*,
and driveth them that go before him, 6.	agit ante se antecessores, 6.
with a Whip, 7.	*Scuticâ*, 7.
and guideth them	& flectit
with a String. 8.	*Funibus*. 8.
He greaseth the Axle-tree	Ungit *Axem*
with Axle-tree grease,	*Axungiâ*,
out of a Grease-pot, 9.	ex *vase unguentorio*, 9.
and stoppeth the wheel	& inhibet rotam
with a Trigen, 10.	Sufflamine, 10.
in a steep descent.	in præcipiti descensu.

And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts. 11.
Great Persons *are carried* with six Horses, 12.
by two Coachmen,
in a Hanging-waggon,
which is called
a Coach. 13.
Others with two Horses, 14.
in a Chariot. 15.
Horse Litters, 16. 17.
are carried by two Horses.
They use
Pack-horses,
instead of Waggons,
through Hills *that are not passable.* 18.

Et sic aurigatur
per *Orbitas.* 11.
Magnates vehuntur
Sejugibus, 12.
duobus *Rhedariis,*
Curru pensili,
qui vocatur
Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.
Alii *Bijugibus,* 14.
Essedo. 15.
Arceræ, 16. & *Lacticæ,* 17.
portantur à duobus Equis.
Utuntur
Jumentis Clitellariis,
loco *Curruum,*
per *montes* invios. 18.

LXXXIX.

Passing over Waters. *Transitus Aquarum.*



Lest he that is to pass over a River should be wet,

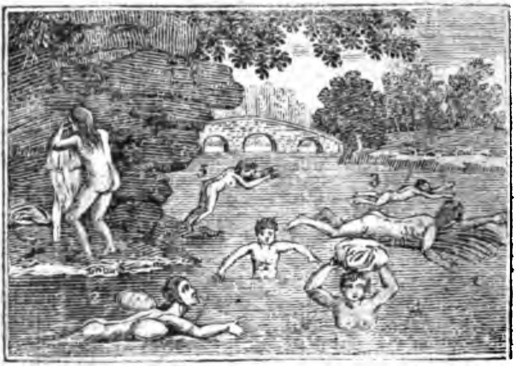
Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat,

Bridges, 1.
were invented for Carriages,
and Foot-bridges, 2.
for Footmen.
If a River
have a Ford, 3.
it is waded over. 4.
Floats, 5. *also are made of*
Timber pinned together ;
or Ferry-boats, 6.
of Planks laid close together,
for fear they should receive
Water.
Besides Scullers, 7.
are made, which are rowed
with an Oar, 8.
or Pole, 9.
or haled
with an Haling-rope. 10.

Pontes, 1.
excogitati sunt pro Vehiculis, & *Ponticuli*, 2.
pro Peditibus.
Si Flumen
habet *Vadum*, 3.
vadatur. 4.
Rates, 5. etiam struuntur
ex compactis tignis ;
vel *Pontones*, 6.
ex trabibus consolidatis,
ne excipiant aquam.

Porrò *Lintres* (Lembi) 7.
fabricantur, qui
aguntur *Remo*, 8.
vel *Conto*, 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco. 10.

Swimming. XC. *Natatus.*



Men are wont also
to swim over Waters

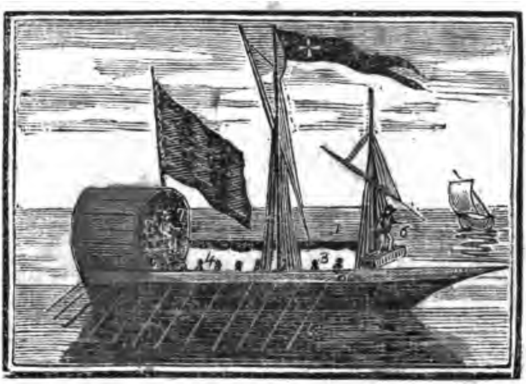
Solent etiam
tranare aquas

upon a bundle of Flags, 1.
and besides upon blown Beast-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing
their Hands *and* Feet, 3.
abroad.
And at last they learned
to tread the Water, 4.
being plunged up to the
girdle-stead, and carrying
their Clothes upon their Head.
A Diver, 5.
can swim also
under the Water like a Fish.

super *scirpeum fascem*, 1.
porrò super inflatas *boum*
Vesicas, 2.
deinde liberè jactatu
Manuum Pedumque. 3.

Tandem didicerunt
calcare aquam, 4.
immersi
cingulo tenus & gestantes
Vestes supra caput.
Urinator, 5.
etiam natare potest
sub aquâ, ut Piscis.

A Galley. XCI. *Navis actuaria.*



A Ship *furnished*
with Oars, 1.
is a Barge, 2.
or a Foyst, *&c.*
in which the Rowers, 3.

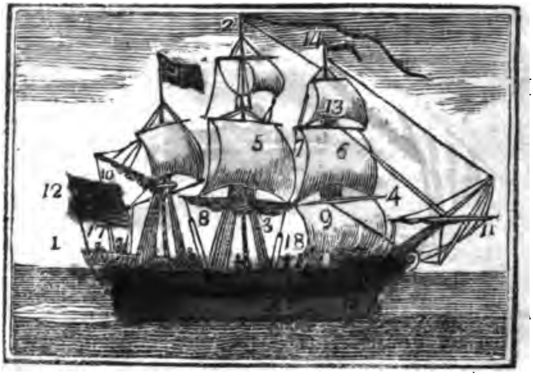
Navis instructa
Remis, 1.
est *Uniremis*, 2.
vel *Biremis*, &c.
in quâ *Remiges*, 3.

sitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
row, by striking the water
with the Oars. 5.
The Ship-master, 6.
standing in the Fore-Castle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
sitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
steer the Vessel.

considentes per *Transtra*, 4.
ad *Scalmos*,
remigant pellendo aquam
Remis. 5.
Proreta, 6.
stans in *Prora*,
& *Gubernator*, 7.
sedens in *Puppi*,
tenensque *Clavum*, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

XCII.

A Merchant Ship. *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship, 1.
is driven onward,
not by Oars, but by
the only force of the Winds.
In it is a Mast, 2. *set up,*
fastened with Shrowds, 3.
on all sides to the main-chains,

Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, sed
solâ vi Ventorum.
In illo *Malus*, 2. erigitur,
firmatus *Funibus*, 3.
undique ad *Oras Navis*,

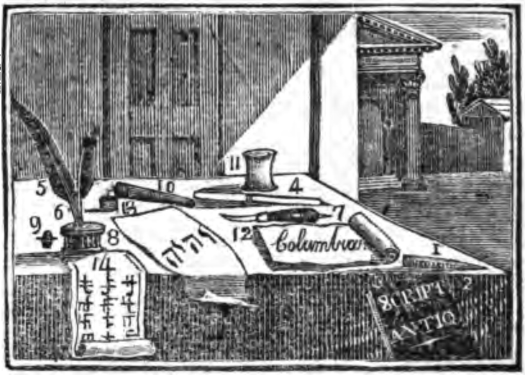
to which the Sail-yards,4. *are tied, and the* Sails, 5. *to these, which are spread open,* 6. *to the wind, and are hoisted by* Bowlines. 7.	cui annectuntur *Antennæ*, 4. his *Vela*, 5. quæ expanduntur, 6. ad Ventum, & *Versoriis*, 7. versantur.
The Sails are, *the* Main-sail, 8. *the* Trinket, *or* Fore-sail, 9. *the* Mizen-sail, *or* Poop-sail. 10.	Vela sunt, *Artemon*, 8. *Dolon*, 9. & *Epidromus*, 10.
The Beak, 11. *is in the* Fore-deck.	*Rostrum*, 11. est in *Prora*.
The Ancient, 12. *is placed in the* Stern.	*Signum* (vexillum) 12. ponitur in *Puppi*.
On the Mast is the Fore-top, 13. *the* Watch-tower *of the Ship, and over the* Fore-top *a* Vane, 14. *to show which way the Wind standeth.*	In Malo est *Corbis*, 13. *Specula* Navis, & supra *Galeam* *Aplustre*, 14. Ventorum Index.
The Ship is stayed with an Anchor. 15.	Navis sistitur *Anchorâ*. 15.
The Depth is fathomed with a Plummet. 16.	Profunditas exploratur *Bolide*. 16.
Passengers walk up and down the Decks. 17.	Navigantes deambulant in *Tabulato*. 17.
The Seamen run to and fro through the Hatches ; 18.	Nautæ cursitant per *Foros*. 18.
And thus, even Seas are passed over.	Atque ita, etiam Maria trajiciuntur.

Shipwreck. XCIII. *Naufragium.*



When a Storm, 1.	Cum *Procella*, 1.
ariseth on a sudden,	oritur repentè,
they strike Sail, 2.	contrahunt *Vela*, 2.
lest the Ship should be dashed	ne Navis ad *Scopulos*, 3. alli-
against Rocks, 3. *or light*	datur, aut incidat
upon Shelves; 4.	*Brevia* (Syrtes) 4.
If they cannot hinder her,	Si non possunt prohibere,
they suffer Shipwreck; 5.	patiuntur *Naufragium*; 5.
And then the Men, the	Tum Homines,
Wares, *and all Things are*	*Merces*, omnia mi-
miserably lost.	serabiliter pereunt.
Nor doth the Sheet-anchor,	Neque hic
6. *being cast with a* Cable,	*Sacra anchora*, 6. *Rudenti*
do any good.	jacta, quidquam adjuvat.
Some escape	Quidam evadunt,
either on a Plank, 7.	vel *tabula*, 7.
and by swimming,	ac enatando.
or in the Boat. 8.	vel *Scapha*. 8.
Part of the Wares,	Pars Mercium
with the dead Folks,	cum mortuis
is carried out of the Sea, 9.	à *Mari*, 9. in littora defer-
upon the Shores.	tur.

Writing. XCIV. *Ars Scriptoria.*

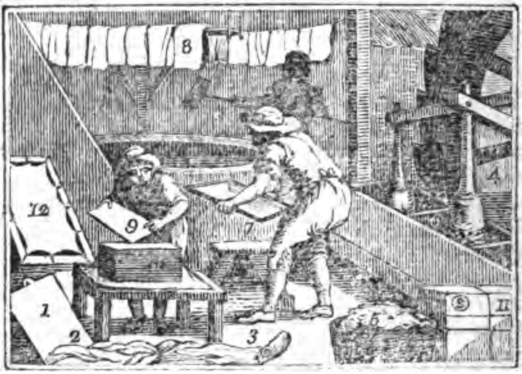


The Ancients writ	Veteres scribebant
in Tables done over with wax	in *Tabellis ceratis*
with a brazen Poitrel, 1.	æneo *Stilo*, 1.
with the sharp end, 2.	cujus parte cuspidata, 2.
whereof letters were engra-	exarabantur literæ,
ven, and rubbed out again	rursum verò obliterabantur
with the broad end. 3.	planâ. 3.
Afterwards	Deinde
they writ Letters	*Literas* pingebant
with a small Reed. 4.	*subtili Calamo.* 4.
We use a Goose-quill, 5.	Nos utimur *Anserina Pen-*
the Stem, 6.	*na*, 5. cujus *Caulem*, 6.
of which we make	temperamus
with a Penknife, 7.	*Scalpello*, 7.
then we dip the Neb	tum intingimus *Crenam*
in an Ink-horn, 8.	in *Atramentario*, 8.
which is stopped	quod obstruitur
with a Stopple, 9.	*Operculo*, 9.
and we put our Pens	& *Pennas* recondimus
into a Pennar. 10.	in *Calamario*. 10.
We dry a Writing	Siccamus Scripturam

with Blotting paper,
or Calis sand
out of a Sand-box. 11.
And we indeed
write from the left hand
towards the right, 12.
the Hebrews
from the right hand
towards the left, 13.
the Chinese *and other* Indians, *from the top downwards.* 14.

Chartâ bibulâ,
vel *Arenâ scriptoriâ,*
ex *Theca Pulveraria.* 11.
Et nos quidem
scribimus à sinistra
dextrorsum, 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ
sinistrorsum, 13.
Chinenses & *Indi* alii,
à summo deorsum. 14.

Paper, XCV. *Papyrus.*



The Ancients used
Beech Boards, 1.
or Leaves, 2.
as also Barks, 3. *of* Trees;
especially
of an Egyptian Shrub,
which was called Papyrus.
Now Paper *is in use,*
which the Paper-maker

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis Faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis,* 2.
ut & *Libris,* 3. *Arborum;*
præsertim
Arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat *Papyrus.*
Nunc *Charta* est in usu,
quam *Chartopæus*

maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linen Rags, 5.
stamped to Mash, 6.
which being taken up in Frames, 7.
he spreadeth into Sheets, 8.
and setteth them in the Air that they may be dried.
Twenty-four of these make a Quire, 9.
twenty Quires a Ream, 10.
and ten of these a Bale of Paper. 11.
That which is to last long is written on Parchment. 12.

in *mola Papyracea*, 4.
conficit è *Linteis Vetustis*, 5.
in *Pulmentum* contusis, 6.
quod haustum *Normulis*, 7.
diducit in *Plagulas*, 8.
exponitque aëri, ut siccentur.
Harum XXIV. faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX Scapi *Volumen minus*, 10.
horum X. *Volumen majus*. 11.
Duraturum diu scribitur in *Membrana*. 12.

Printing. XCVI. *Typographia*.



The Printer *hath* metal Letters *in a great number put into* Boxes. 5.
The Compositor, 1.

Typographus habet *Typos* Metallicus, magno numero distributos per *Loculamenta*. 5.
Typotheta, 1.

taketh them out one by one,	eximit illos singulatim,
and according to the Copy,	& secundum *exemplar,*
(which he hath fastened	(quod habet præfixum
before him in a Visorum, 2.)	sibi *Retinaculo,* 2.)
composeth words	componit Verba
in a Composing-stick, 3.	*Gnomone,* 3.
till a Line *be made;*	donec *versus* fiat;
he putteth these in a Gally, 4.	hos indit *Formæ,* 4.
till a Page, 6. *be made,*	donec *Pagina,* 6. fiat;
and those again in a Form, 7.	has iterum *Tabulâ composi-*
and he locketh them up	*toriâ,* 7. coarctatque eos
in Iron Chases, 8.	*Marginibus ferreis,* 8.
with Quoins, 9.	ope *Cochlearum,* 9.
lest they should drop out,	ne dilabantur,
and putteth them under	ac subjicit
the Press. 10.	*Prelo.* 10.
Then the Press-man	Tum *Impressor*
beateth it over	illinit
with Printer's Ink,	*Atramento impressorio,*
by means of Balls, 11.	ope *Pilarum,* 11.
spreadeth upon it the Papers	superimponit Chartas
put in the Frisket, 12.	inditas *Operculo,* 12.
which being put	quas subditas
under the Spindle, 14.	*Trochleæ,* 14.
on the Coffin, 13.	in *Tigillo,* 13.
and pressed down with a	& impressas
Bar, 15.	*Suculâ,* 15.
he maketh to take impression.	facit imbibere typos.

XCVII.

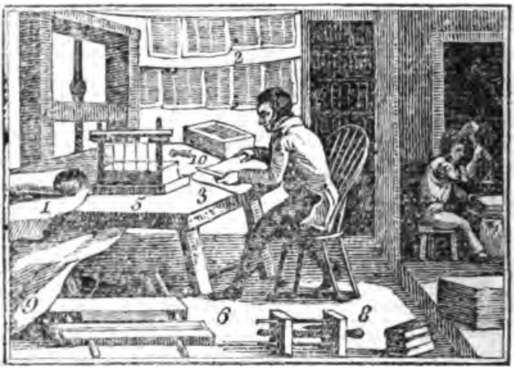
The Bookseller's Shop. *Bibliopolium.*



The Bookseller, 1.
selleth Books
in a Bookseller's Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue. 3.
The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for use
upon a Desk. 5.
A Multitude of Books
is called a Library. 6.

Bibliopola, 1.
vendit *Libros*
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum conscribit
Catalogum. 3.
Libri disponuntur
per *Repositoria*, 4.
& exponuntur ad usum,
super *Pluteum*. 5.
Multitudo Librorum
vocatur *Bibliotheca*. 6.

The Book-binder. XCVIII. *Bibliopegus.*



In times past they glued	Olim agglutinabant
Paper to Paper,	Chartam Chartæ,
and rolled them up together,	convolvebantque eas
into one Roll. 1.	in unum *Volumen.* 1.
At this day	Hodiè
the Book-binder	*Compactor*
bindeth Books,	compingit Libros,
whilst he wipeth, 2.	dum tergit, 2.
over Papers steept in Gum-water, *and then foldeth them together,* 3.	chartas maceratas *aquâ glutinosâ,* deinde complicat, 3.
beateth with a Hammer, 4.	*Malleat,* 4.
then stitcheth them up, 5.	tum consuit, 5.
presseth them in a Press, 6.	comprimit *Prelo,* 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.	quod habet duos *Cochleas,* 7.
glueth them on the back,	conglutinat dorso,
cutteth off the edges	demarginat
with a round Knife, 8.	rotundo *Cultro,* 8.
and at last covereth them	tandem vestit
with Parchment *or* Leather, 9.	*Menbranâ,* vel *Corio,* 9.
maketh them handsome,	efformat,
and setteth on Clasps. 10.	& affigit *Uncinulos.* 10.

A Book. XCIX. *Liber.*



A Book,
as to its outward Shape,
is either in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4. *either*
made to open Side-ways, 5.
or Long-ways, 6.
with Brazen Clasps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-bosses. 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with
Columns, 11.
and Marginal Notes. 12.

Liber,
quoad exteriorem Formam,
est vel in *Folio,* 1.
vel in *Quarto,* 2.
in *Octavo,* 3.
in *Duodecimo,* 4. vel
Columnatus, 5.
vel *Linguatus,* 6.
cum *Æneis Clausuris,* 7.
vel *Ligulis,* 8.
& *angularibus Bullis.* 9.
Intùs sunt *Folia,* 10.
duabus *Paginis,*
aliquando *Columnis* divisa,
11.
cumq; *Notis Marginalibus.*
12.

A School. C. *Schola.*



A School, 1.	*Schola*, 1.
is a Shop, in which	est Officina, in quâ
Young Wits	*Novelli Animi*
are fashioned to Virtue, and	formantur ad virtutem,
it is distinguished into Forms.	& distinguitur in *Classes.*
The Master, 2.	*Præceptor*, 2.
sitteth in a Chair, 3.	sedet in *Cathedra*, 3.
the Scholars, 4.	*Discipuli*, 4.
in Forms; 5.	in *Subselliis*; 5.
he teacheth, they learn.	ille docet, hi discunt.
Some things	Quædam
are writ down before them	præscribuntur illis
with Chalk *on a* Table. 6.	*Cretâ* in *Tabella.* 6.
Some sit	Quidam sedent
at a Table, and write; 7.	ad Mensam, & scribunt; 7.
he mendeth their Faults: 8.	ipse corrigit, 8. Mendas.
Some stand and rehearse	Quidam stant, & recitant
things committed to memory. 9.	mandata memoriæ. 9.
Some talk together, 10.	Quidam confabulantur, 10.
and behave themselves wantonly and carelessly;	ac gerunt se petulantes, & negligentes;

these are chastised	hi castigantur
with a Ferula, 11.	*Ferulâ* (baculo) 11.
and a Rod. 12.	& *Virgâ*. 12.

The Study. CI. *Museum*.



The Study, 1.	*Museum*, 1.
is a place where a Student, 2.	est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.
apart from Men,	secretus ab hominibus,
sitteth alone,	sedet solus,
addicted to his Studies,	deditus *Studiis*,
whilst he readeth Books, 3.	dum lectitat *Libros*, 3.
which being within his reach	quos penes se
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.	& exponit super *Pluteum*, 4.
and picketh all the best things	& excerpit optima quæque
out of them	ex illis
into his own Manual, 5.	in *Manuale* suum, 5.
or marketh them in them	notat in illis
with a Dash, 6.	*Liturâ*, 6.
or a little Star, 7.	vel *Asterisco*, 7.
in the Margin.	ad *Marginem*.
Being to sit up late,	Lucubraturus,

He setteth a Candle, 8.	*elevat Lychnum (Candelam,)* 8.
on a Candlestick, 9.	in *Candelabro*, 9.
which is snuffed with Snuffers: 10. *before the Candle he placeth a* Screen, 11.	qui emungitur *Emunctorio*, 10. ante Lychnum collocat *Umbraculum*, 11.
which is green, that it may not hurt his Eye-sight:	quod viride est, ne hebetet oculorum aciem:
richer Persons use a Taper, *for a* Tallow Candle *stinketh and smoaketh.*	opulentiores utuntur *Cereo*, nam *Candela sebacea* fœtet & fumigat.
A Letter, 12. *is wrapped up, writ upon*, 13.	*Epistola*, 12. complicatur. inscribitur, 13.
and sealed. 14.	& obsignatur. 14.
Going abroad by night, he maketh use of a Lanthorn, 15. *or a* Torch, 16.	Prodiens noctu, utitur *Lanterna*, 15. vel *Face*, 16.

CII.

Arts belonging to Speech.

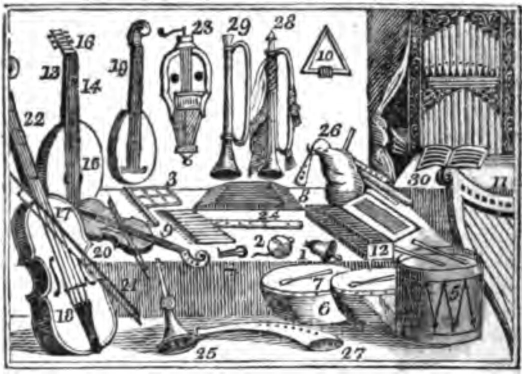


Artes Sermonis.

Grammar, 1.	*Grammatica*, 1.

is conversant about Letters,	versatur circa *Literas*, 2.
2. *of which it maketh* Words,	ex quibus componit *Voces*,
3. *and teacheth how to utter*,	*verba*, 3. docetque eloqui,
write, 4. *put together*,	scribere, 4. construere,
and part them rightly.	distinguere (interpungere)
	eas rectè.
Rhetorick, 5.	*Rhetorica*, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.	pingit, 6. quasi
a rude Form, 7.	rudem *formam*, 7.
of Speech with Oratory	Sermonis *Oratoriis*
Flourishes, 8.	*Pigmentis*, 8.
such as are Figures,	ut sunt *Figuræ*,
Elegancies,	*Elegantiæ*,
Adages,	*Adagia* (proverbia)
Apothegms,	*Apophthegmata*,
Sentences,	*Sententiæ* (Gnomæ)
Similies,	*Similia*,
Hieroglyphicks. *&c.*	*Hieroglyphica. &c.*
Poetry, 9.	*Poesis*, 9.
gathereth these Flowers *of*	colligit
Speech, 10.	hos *Flores Orationis*, 10.
and tieth them as it were	& colligat quasi
into a little Garland, 11.	in *Corollam*, 11.
and so making of Prose	atque ita, faciens è *prosa*
a Poem,	*ligatam orationem*,
it maketh several sorts of	componit varia *Carmina*;
Verses *and* Odes,	& *Hymnos (Odas)*
and is therefore crowned	ac propterea coronatur
with a Laurel. 12.	*Lauru*. 12.
Music, 13.	*Musica*, 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.	componit *Melodias*, 14.
with pricks,	*Notis*,
to which it fitteth words,	quibus aptat verba,
and so singeth alone,	atque ita cantat sola,
or in Consort,	vel *Concentu (Symphonia)*
or by Voice,	aut voce,
or Musical Instruments. 15.	aut instrumentis Musicis. 15.

Musical Instruments. CIII. *Instrumenta musica.*



Musical Instruments *are those which make a sound:*	*Musica instrumenta* sunt quæ edunt vocem :
First,	Primò,
when they are beaten upon,	cum pulsantur,
as a Cymbal, 1. *with a* Pestil,	ut *Cymbalum,* 1. *Pistillo,*
a little Bell, 2.	*Tintinnabulum,* 2.
with an Iron Pellet *within ;*	intus *Globulo ferreo ;*
or Rattle, 3.	*Crepitaculum,* 3.
by tossing it about ;	circumversando ;
a Jews-Trump, 4.	*Crembalum,* 4.
being put to the mouth,	ori admotum,
with the finger ;	Digito ;
a Drum, 5.	*Tympanum,* 5.
and a Kettle, 6.	& *Ahenum,* 6.
with a Drum-stick, 7.	*Claviculâ,* 7.
as also the Dulcimer, 8.	ut & *Sambuca,* 8.
with the Shepherd's Harp, 9.	cum *Organo pastoritio,* 9.
and the Tymbrel. 10.	& *Sistrum* (Crotalum). 10.
Secondly,	Secundò,
upon which Strings *are stretched, and struck upon, as the* Psaltery, 11.	in quibus *Chordæ* intenduntur & plectuntur, ut *Nablium,* 11.

and the Virginals, 12.
with both hands;
the Lute, 13.
(in which is the Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are stretched
upon the Bridge, 18.)
the Cittern, 19.
with the right hand only;
the Viol, 20.
with a Bow, 21.
and the Harp, 23.
with a Wheel within,
which is turned about:
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left hand.
At last,
those which are blown,
as with the mouth,
the Flute, 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.
the Trumpet, 28, 29.
or with Bellows,
as a pair of Organs, 30.

cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Testudo (Chelys) 13.
(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi*, 17.
intenduntur
super *Ponticulam*, 18.)
& *Cythara*, 19.
Dexterâ tantum;
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ versatur:
Dimensiones, 22.
in singulis tanguntur
sinistra.
Tandem,
quæ inflantur,
ut Ore,
Fistula (Tibia) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28. *Buccina*, 29.
vel Follibus,
ut *Organum pneumaticum*, 30.

Philosophy. CIV. *Philosophia.*



The Naturalist, 1.
vieweth all the works of God in the World.
The Supernaturalist, 2.
searcheth out the Causes *and* Effects *of Things.*
The Arithmetician
reckoneth Numbers,
by adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing ;
and that either by Cyphers, 3.
on a Slate,
or by Counters, 4.
upon a Desk.
Country people *reckon,* 5.
with Figures of Tens, X.
and Figures of Five, V.
by Twelves, Fifteens,
and Three-scores.

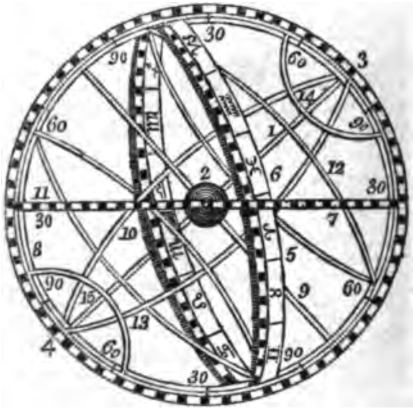
Physicus, 1.
speculatur omnia Dei Opera in Mundo.
Metaphysicus, 2.
perscrutatur *Causas* & Rerum *Effecta.*
Arithmeticus
computat *Numeros,*
addendo, subtrahendo, multiplicando, dividendo ;
idque vel *Cyphris,* 3.
in *Palimpcesto,*
vel *Calculis,* 4.
super *Abacum.*
Rustici numerant, 5.
Decussibus, X.
& *Quincuncibus,* V.
per *Duodenas, Quindenas.*
& *Sexagenas.*

Geometry. CV. *Geometria.*



A Geometrician	*Geometra*
measureth the height *of*	metitur *altitudinem*
a Tower, 1. . . . 2.	*Turris*, 1. . . . 2.
or the distance	aut *distantiam*
of places, 3. . . . 4.	*Locorum*, 3. . . . 4.
either with a Quadrant, 5.	sive *Quadrante*, 5.
or a Jacob's-staff. 6.	sive *Radio*. 6.
He marketh out the	Designat
Figures of Things,	*Figuras Rerum*
with Lines, 7.	*Lineis*, 7.
Angles, 8,	*Angulis*, 8.
and Circles, 9.	& *Circulis*, 9.
by a Rule, 10.	ad *Regulam*, 10.
a Square, 11.	*Normam*, 11.
and a pair of Compasses. 12.	& *Circinum*. 12.
Out of these arise	Ex his oriuntur
an Oval, 13.	*Cylindrus*, 13.
a Triangle, 14.	*Trigonus*, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.	*Tetragonus*, 15.
and other figures.	& aliæ figuræ.

The Celestial Sphere. CVI. *Sphera cœlestis.*



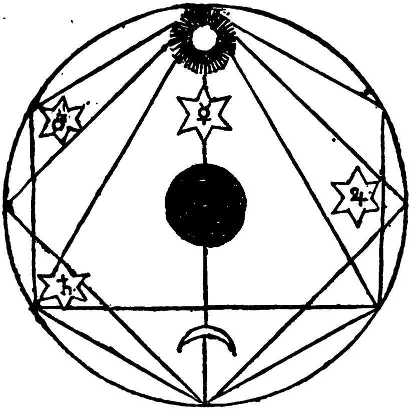
Astronomy *considereth the* motion of the Stars ;
Astrology,
the Effects of them.
The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon an
Axle-tree, 1.
about the Globe of the
earth, 2.
in the space of XXIV. *hours.*
The Pole-stars, *or* Pole,
the Arctick, 3.
and Antarctick, 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.
The Heaven *is full of Stars every where.*
There are reckoned above
a thousand fixed Stars ;
but of Constellations
towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.

Astronomia considerat
motus Astrorum ;
Astrologia,
eorum effectus.
Globus Cœli
volvitur
super *Axem*, 1.
circa *globum*
terræ, 2.
spatio XXIV. horarum.
Stellæ polares,
Arcticus, 3.
& *Antarcticus*, 4.
finiunt *Axem*
utrinque.
Cœlum est Stellatum
undique.
Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus *mille ;*
Siderum verò
Septentrionarium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.

Add to these the XII. signs	Adde *Signa* XII.
of the Zodiack, 5.	*Zodiaci*, 5.
every one XXX. *degrees*,	quodlibet graduum, XXX.
whose names are ♈ Aries,	quorum nomina sunt,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,	♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gemi*
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,	♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio,	♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpio*,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn,	♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capricornus*
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.	♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Pisces*.
Under this move the seven	Sub hoc cursitant
wandering-stars,	*Stellæ errantes* VII.
which they call Planets,	quas vocant *Planetas*,
whose way is a circle	quorum via est Circulus,
in the middle of the Zodiack,	in medio Zodiaci,
called the Ecliptic. 6.	dictus *Ecliptica*. 6.
Other circles are,	Alii Circuli sunt,
the Horizon, 7.	*Horizon*, 7.
the Meridian, 8.	*Meridianus*, 8.
the Æquator, 9.	*Equator*, 9.
the two Colures,	duo *Coluri*,
the one of the Equinoxes, 10.	alter *Æquinoxiorum*, 10.
(of the Spring,	(*Verni*,
when the ☉ *entereth into* ♈ ;	quando ☉ ingreditur ♈ ;
Autumnal,	*Autumnalis*,
when it entereth into ♎)	quando ingreditur ♎)
the other of the Solstices, 11.	alter *Solstitiorum*, 11.
(of the Summer,	(*Æstivi*,
when the ☉ *entereth into* ♋ ;	quando ☉ ingreditur ♋ ;
of the Winter,	*Hyberni*,
when it entereth into ♑)	quando ingreditur ♑)
the two Tropicks,	duo *Tropici*,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.	*Tr. Cancri*, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13.	*Tr. Capricorni*, 13.
and the two	& duo
polar Circles, 14. . . . 15.	*Polares*, 14. . . . 15.

CVII.

The Aspects of the Planets. *Planetarum Aspectus.*



The Moon, ☽
runneth through the Zodiack
every Month;
The Sun, ☉
in a Year;
Mercury, ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585 *Days;*
Mars, ♂
in two Years;
Jupiter, ♃
is almost twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty Years.
Hereupon they meet variously among themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.

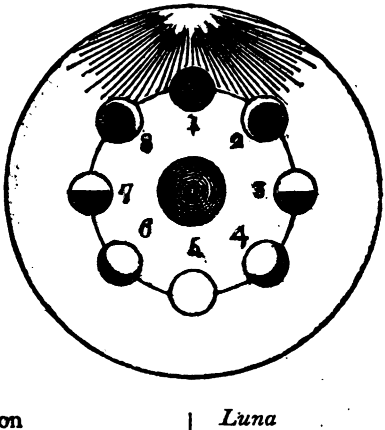
Luna, ☽
percurrit *Zodiacum*
singulis *Mensibus;*
Sol, ☉
Anno;
Mercurius, ☿
& *Venus,* ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV.
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus;
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta Annis.
Hinc conveniunt variè
inter se,
& se mutuo adspiciunt.

As here the ☉ *and* ☿ *are in* Conjunction,
☉ *and* ☽ *in* Opposition,
☉ *and* ♄ *in a* Trine Aspect,
☉ *and* ♃ *in a* Quartile,
☉ *and* ♂ *in a* Sextile.

Ut hic sunt ☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,
☉ & ☽ in *Oppositione*,
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,
☉ & ♃ in *Quadratura*,
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili*.

CVIII.

The Apparitions of the Moon. *Phases Lunæ.*



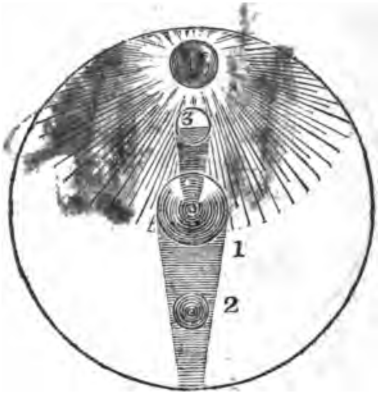
The Moon *shineth not by her own* Light, *but that which is borrowed of the* Sun.
For the one half of it is always enlightened, the other remaineth darkish.
Hereupon we see it in Conjunction *with the* Sun, 1. *to be obscure, almost none at all; in* Opposition, 5.

Luna lucet non sua propria *Luce*, sed mutuatâ a *Sole*.
Nam altera ejus medietas semper illuminatur, altera manet caliginosa.
Hinc videmus, in *Conjunctione Solis*, 1. obscuram, imo nullam; in *Oppositione*, 5.

whole and clear,
(and we call it the Full Moon :)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it the Prime, 3.
and last quarter. 7.)
Otherwise it waxeth, 2. 4.
or waneth, 6. . . . 8.
and is said to be horned,
or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium ;)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus *Primam,* 3.
& *ultimam,* 7. *Quadram.)*
Cæteroqui crescit, 2. 4.
aut decrescit, 6. . . . 8.
& vocatur *falcata,*
vel *gibbosa.*

The Eclipses. CIX. *Eclipses.*



The Sun
is the fountain of light,
enlightening all things ;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being shady Bodies, are
not pierced with its rays, for
they cast a shadow upon the
place just over against them ;
Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth

Sol
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia ;
sed *Terra,* 1.
& *Luna,* 2.
Corpora opaca,
non penetrantur ejus radiis,
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppositum ;
Ideo,
cum Luna incidit

into the shadow of the Earth,
2. *it is darkened, which we call* an Eclipse, *or defect.*
But when the Moon *runneth betwixt the* Sun
and the Earth, 3.
it covereth it with its shadow;
and this we call
the Eclipse *of the* Sun,
because it taketh from us
the sight of the Sun
and its light;
neither doth the Sun *for all that suffer any thing,*
but the Earth.

in umbram *Terræ*, 2.
obscuratur, quod vocamus
Eclipsin (deliquium) *Lunæ.*
Cum vero *Luna* currit
inter *Solem*
& *Terram*, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ suâ;
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia adimit nobis
prospectum *Solis*,
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen *Sol*
patitur aliquid,
sed *Terra.*

CX.

The Terrestrial Sphere. *Sphera Terrestris.*

a.



The Earth *is round,*
and therefore to be represented by two Hemispheres. a..b.
The Circuit *of it*

Terra est rotunda,
fingenda igitur
duobus *Hemisphæriis*. a..b.
Ambitus ejus

is 360 degrees, *(whereof every one maketh* 60 English *Miles)* *or* 21600 *Miles,* *and yet it is but a prick, compared with the World, whereof it is the* Centre.

They measure the Longitude of it by Climates, 1. *and the* Latitude *by* Parallels. 2.

The Ocean, 3. *compasseth it about, and five* Seas *wash it;* *the* Mediterranean Sea, 4. *the* Baltic Sea, 5. *the* Red Sea, 6. *the* Persian Sea. 7. *and the* Caspian Sea. 8.

est *graduum* CCCLX: (quorum quisque facit LX. Milliaria *Anglica)* vel 21600 Milliarium, & tamen est punctum, collata cum orbe, cujus *Centrum* est.

Longitudinem ejus dimetiuntur *Climatibus,* 1. *Latitudinem,* lineis *Parallelis.* 2.

Oceanus, 3. ambit eam & *Maria* V. perfundunt; *Mediterraneum,* 4. *Balticum,* 5. *Erythræum,* 6. *Persicum,* 7. *Caspium.* 8.

CX.

The Terrestrial Sphere. *Sphera Terrestris.*

b.



It is divided into V. Zones, *whereof the* two frigid *ones,* 9. . . 9.

Distribuitur in *Zonas* V. quarum duæ *frigidæ,* 9. . . 9.

are uninhabitable ;	sunt inhabitabiles ;
the two Temperate *ones*, 10. 10. *and the* Torrid *one*, 11.	duæ *Temperatæ*, 10. . . . 10. & *Torrida*, 11.
habitable.	habitantur.
Besides it is divided into three Continents ;	Ceterum divisa est in tres *Continentes ;*
this of ours, 12. *which is subdivided into* Europe, 13.	nostram, 12. quæ subdividitur in *Europam*, 13.
Asia, 14. Africa, 15.	*Asiam*, 14. *Africam*, 15.
America, 16. . . . 16.	in *Americam*, 16. . . . 16.
(whose Inhabitants are Antipodes *to us)*	(cujus Incolæ sunt *Antipodes* nobis ;)
and the South Land, 17. . . 17.	& in *Terram Australem*, 17. . .
yet unknown.	17. adhuc incognitam.
They that dwell under the North Pole, 18. *have the days and nights six months long.*	Habitantes sub *Arcto*, 18. habent Dies et Noctes semestrales.
Infinite Islands *float in the Seas.*	Infinitæ *Insulæ* natant in maribus.

Europe. CXI. *Europa.*



The chief Kingdoms *of* Europe, *are*	In *Europâ* nostrâ sunt *Regna* primaria,

Spain, 1.	*Hispania*, 1.
France, 2.	*Gallia*, 2.
Italy, 3.	*Italia*, 3.
England, 4.	*Anglia* (Britannia) 4.
Scotland, 5.	*Scotia*, 5.
Ireland, 6.	*Hibernia*, 6.
Germany, 7.	*Germania*, 7.
Bohemia, 8.	*Bohemia*, 8.
Hungary, 9.	*Hungaria*, 9.
Croatia, 10.	*Croatia*, 10.
Dacia, 11.	*Dacia*, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.	*Sclavonia*, 12.
Greece, 13.	*Græcia*, 13.
Thrace, 14.	*Thracia*, 14.
Podolia, 15.	*Podolia*, 15.
Tartary, 16.	*Tartaria*, 16.
Lithuania, 17.	*Lituania*, 17.
Poland, 18.	*Polonia*, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.	*Belgium*, 19.
Denmark, 20.	*Dania*, 20.
Norway, 21.	*Norvegia*, 21.
Swedeland, 22.	*Suecia*, 22.
Lapland, 23.	*Lappia*, 23.
Finland, 24.	*Finnia*, 24.
Lisland, 25.	*Livonia*, 25.
Prussia, 26.	*Borussia*, 26.
Muscovy, 27.	*Muscovia*, 27.
and Russia. 28.	& *Russia*. 28.

Moral Philosophy. CXII. *Ethica.*



This Life *is a* way,	*Vita* hæc est *via*,
or a place divided into two ways, *like*	sive *Bivium*, simile
Pythagoras's Letter Y.	Litteræ *Pythagoricæ* Y.
broad, 1.	latum, 1.
on the left-hand track;	sinistro tramite,
narrow, 2. *on the right;*	angustum, 2. dextro;
that belongs to Vice, 3.	ille *Vitii*, 3. est,
this to Virtue. 4.	hic *Virtutis*. 4.
Mind, young Man, 5.	Adverte, juvenis, 5.
imitate Hercules;	imitare *Herculem;*
leave the left hand way,	linque sinistram,
turn from Vice;	aversare vitium;
the Entrance, 6. *is fair*,	*Aditus* speciosus, 6.
but the End, 7.	sed *Exitus*, 7.
is ugly and steep down.	turpis & præceps.
Go on the right hand,	Dextera ingredere,
though it be thorny; 8.	utut spinoso; 8.
no way is unpassable to virtue; follow whither Virtue leadeth,	nulla via invia virtuti; sequere quâ viâ ducit virtus,

through narrow places,
to stately palaces,
to the Tower of Honour. 9.
Keep the middle
and strait path,
and thou shalt go very safe.
Take heed thou do not go
too much on the right hand. 10.
Bridle in, 12.
the wild Horse, 11.
of Affection,
lest thou fall down headlong.
See thou dost not go amiss
on the left hand, 13.
in an ass-like sluggishness, 14.
but go onwards constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt be crowned. 15.

per *angusta*,
ad *augusta*,
ad *arcem honoris*. 9.
Tene medium
& rectum *tramitem*;
ibis tutissimus.
Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.
Compesce fræno, 12.
equum ferocem, 11.
Affectûs,
ne præceps fias.
Cave deficias
ad sinistram, 13.
segnitie asininâ, 14.
sed progredere constanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis. 15.

Prudence. CXIII. *Prudentia.*



Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
circumspectat omnia

as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth, speaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.
She looks backwards, 3.
as into a Looking-glass, 4.
to things past;
and seeth before her, 5.
as with a Perspective-glass, 7.
things to come,
or the End; 6.
and so she perceiveth
what she hath done,
and what remaineth to be done.
She proposeth
an Honest, Profitable,
and withal, if it may be done,
a Pleasant End
to her Actions.
Having foreseen the End,
she looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
which leadeth to the End;
but such as are certain
and easy, and fewer rather
than more,
lest any thing should hinder.
She watcheth Opportunity, 9.
(which having
a bushy Forehead, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover,
having wings, 12.
doth quickly slip away,)
and catcheth it.
She goeth on her way warily, for fear she should stumble or go amiss.

ut *Serpens*, 2.
agitque, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil incassum.
Respicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
ad *præterita;*
& *prospicit*, 5.
tanquam *Telescopio*, 7.
Futura,
seu *Finem;* 6.
atque ita perspicit
quid egerit,
& quid restet agendum.
Actionibus suis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honestum, Utilem,
simulque, si fieri potest,
Jucundum.
Fine prospecto,
dispicit *Media*,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad finem;
sed certa & facilia,
pauciora potiùs
quàm plura,
ne quid impediat.
Attendit *Occasioni*, 9.
(quæ
Fronte Capillata, 10.
sed vertice, *calva*, 11.
adhæc
alata, 12.
facile elabitur)
eamque captat.
In viâ pergit cautè (providè) ne impingat
aut aberret.

Diligence. CXIV. *Sedulitas.*



Diligence, 1. *loveth labours,*	*Sedulitas,* 1. amat labores,
avoideth Sloth,	fugit *Ignaviam,*
is always at work,	semper est in *opere,*
like the Pismire, 2.	ut *Formica,* 2.
and carrieth together, as she	& comportat, ut illa,
doth, for herself,	sibi,
Store *of all things.* 3.	omnium rerum *Copiam.* 3.
She doth not always sleep,	Non semper dormit,
or make holidays,	aut ferias agit,
as the Sluggard, 4.	ut *Ignavus,* 4.
and the Grasshopper, 5. *do,*	& *Cicada,* 5.
whom Want, 6.	quos *Inopia,* 6.
at the last overtaketh.	tandem premit.
She pursueth what things	Urget
she hath undertaken, cheer-	incepta alacriter
fully, even to the end;	ad finem usque;
she putteth nothing off till the	procrastinat nihil,
morrow, nor doth she sing	nec cantat
the Crow's *song,* 7.	cantilenam *Corvi,* 7.
which saith over and over,	qui ingeminat
Cras, Cras.	*Cras, Cras.*

After labours undergone, *and ended,* *being even wearied,* *she resteth herself;* *but being refreshed with* Rest, *that she may not use herself to* Idleness, *she falleth again to her* Business.

A diligent Scholar *is like* Bees, 8. *which carry honey from divers* Flowers, 9. *into their* Hive. 10.

Post *labores exantlatos,* & lassata, quiescit; sed recreata *Quiete,* ne adsuescat *Otio,* redit ad *Negotia.*

Diligens *Discipulus,* similis est *Apibus,* 8. qui congerunt mel ex variis *Floribus,* 9. in *Alveare* suum. 10.

Temperance. CXV. *Temperantia.*



Temperance, 1. *prescribeth a* mean *to* Meat *and* Drink, 2. *and restraineth the* desire, *as with a* Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1. præscribit *modum* *Cibo* & *Potui,* 2. & continet *cupidinem,* ceu *Freno,* 3.

and so moderateth all things, lest any thing too much be done.	& sic moderatur omniã, ne quid nimis fiat.
Revellers	*Heluones* (ganeones)
are made drunk, 4.	*inebriantur*, 4.
they stumble, 5.	*titubant*, 5.
they spue, 6.	*ructant* (vomunt) 6.
and brabble. 7.	& *rixantur*. 7.
From Drunkenness	E *Crapula*
proceedeth Lasciviousness;	oritur *Lascivia;*
from this	ex hâc,
a lewd Life,	*Vita libidinosa*,
amongst Whoremasters, 8.	inter *Fornicatores*, 8.
and Whores, 9.	& *Scorta*, 9.
in kissing,	*Osculando* (basiando)
touching,	*palpando*,
embracing,	*amplexando*,
and dancing. 10.	& *tripudiando*. 10.

Fortitude. CXVI. *Fortitudo.*



Fortitude, 1.	*Fortitudo*, 1.
is undaunted in Adversity,	impavida est in Adversis,

and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Prosperity,
leaning on her own Pillar, 3.
of Constancy;
and being the same in all
things, ready to undergo both
estates *with an even mind.*
She receiveth the strokes
of Misfortune
with the Shield, 4.
of Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Passions,
the enemies of quietness,
with the Sword, 5.
of Valour.

& confidens, ut *Leo*, 2.
at non tumida in Secundis,
innixa suo *Columini*, 3.
Constantiæ;
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad ferendam utramque
fortunam æquo animo.
Excipit ictus
Infortunii,
Clypeo, 4.
Tolerantiæ:
& propellit *Affectus*,
hostes Euthymiæ,
Gladio, 5.
Virtutis.

Patience. CXVII. *Patientia.*



Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.
tolerat *Calamitates*, 2.

and Wrongs, 3. *meekly*	& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter
like a Lamb, 4.	ut *Agnus*, 4.
as the fatherly chastisement of God. 5.	tanquam paternam *ferulam* *Dei*. 5.
In the mean while she leaneth upon the Anchor of Hope, 6. *(as a* Ship, 7.	Interim innititur *Spei Anchoræ*, 6. (ut *Navis*, 7.
tossed by waves in the Sea)	fluctuans mari)
she prayeth to God, 8.	*Deo supplicat*, 8.
weeping,	illacrymando,
and expecteth the Sun, 10.	& expectat *Phœbum*, 10.
after cloudy weather, 9.	post *Nubila*, 9.
suffering evils,	ferens mala,
and hoping better things.	sperans meliora.
On the contrary,	Contra,
the impatient Person, 11.	*Impatiens*, 11.
waileth, *lamenteth*,	plorat, lamentatur,
rageth against himself, 12.	*debacchatur*, 12. *in seipsum*,
grumbleth like a Dog, 13.	obmurmurat ut *Canis*, 13.
and yet doth no good;	& tamen nil proficit;
at the last he despaireth,	tandem desperat,
and becometh his own murderer. 14.	& fit *Autochir*. 14.
Being full of rage, he desireth to revenge wrongs.	Furibundus cupit vindicare injurias.

Humanity. CXVIII. *Humanitas.*



Men *are made*
for one another's good ;
therefore let them be kind.
Be thou sweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour *and* Manners, 2.
affable and true spoken
with thy Mouth, 3.
affectionate and candid
in thy Heart. 4.
So love,
and so shalt thou be loved ;
and there will be
a mutual Friendship, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle, and
wishing well on both parts.
Froward Men are
hateful, testy, unpleasant,

Homines facti sunt
ad mutua *commoda ;*
ergò sint *humani.*
Sis suavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.
comis & urbanus
Gestu ac *Moribus,* 2.
affabilis & verax
Ore, 3.
candens & *candidus*
Corde. 4.
Sic ama,
sic amaberis ;
& fiat
mutua *Amicitia,* 5.
ceu *Turturum,* 6.
concors, mansueta,
& benevola utrinque.
Morosi homines sunt
odiosi, torvi, illepidi,

contentious, angry, 7.
cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(rather Wolves and Lions, than Men)
and such as fall out among themselves; hereupon they fight in a Duel. 9.
Envy, 10.
wisheth ill to others, pineth away herself.

contentiosi, *iracundi*, 7.
crudeles, 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis Lupi & Leones, quàm homines)
& inter se discordes;
hinc confligunt *Duello*. 9.
Invidia, 10.
malè cupiendo aliis, conficit seipsam.

Justice. CXIX. *Justitia.*



Justice, 1.
is painted, sitting on a square stone, 2.
for she ought to be immoveable; with hood-winked eyes, 3. *that she may not respect persons;*
stopping the left ear, 4.

Justitia, 1.
pingitur, sedens in *lapide quadrato*, 2.
nam debet esse immobilis;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non respiciendum personas;
claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

to be reserved	reservandam
for the other party ;	alteri parti ;
Holding in her right Hand	Tenens dextrâ
a Sword, 5.	*Gladium*, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.	& *Frænum*, 6.
to punish	ad puniendum
and restrain evil men ;	& cöercendum malos ;
Besides,	Præterea,
a pair of Balances, 7.	*Stateram*, 7.
in the right scale, 8. *whereof*	cujus *dextræ Lanci*, 8.
Deserts,	Merita,
and in the left, 9.	*Sinistræ*, 9.
Rewards *being put*,	*Præmia* imposita,
are made even one with ano-	sibi invicem exequantur ;
ther ; and so good Men are in-	atque ita boni incitantur ad
cited to virtue, as it were	virtutem,
with Spurs. 10.	ceu *Calcaribus*. 10.
In Bargains, 11.	In *Contractibus*, 11.
let Men deal candidly ;	candidè agatur ;
let them stand to their	stetur
Covenants *and* Promises ;	*Pactis* & *Promissis* ;
let that which is given one to keep,	*Depositum*,
and that which is lent,	& *Mutuum*,
be restored :	reddantur :
let no man be pillaged, 12.	nemo *expiletur*, 12.
or hurt, 13.	aut *lædatur*, 13.
let every one have his own :	suum cuique tribuatur :
these are the precepts of Justice.	hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ.
Such things as these are	Talia prohibentur,
forbidden in God's 5th *and*	*quinto* & *septimo Dei*
7th Commandment,	*Præcepto*,
and deservedly punished on	& meritò puniuntur
the Gallows *and the* Wheel. 14.	*Cruce* ac *Rotâ*. 14.

Liberality. CXX. *Liberalitas.*



Liberality, 1.	*Liberalitas*, 1.
keepeth a mean about Riches,	servat modum circa *Divitias*,
which she honestly seeketh,	quas honestè quærit,
that she may have somewhat	ut habeat quod
to bestow on them that want. 2	largiatur *Egenis*. 2.
She clotheth, 3.	Hos *vestit*, 3.
nourisheth, 4.	*nutrit*, 4.
and enricheth; 5.	*ditat*, 5.
these with a cheerful Countenance, 6.	*Vultu hilari*, 6.
and a winged Hand. 7.	& *Manu alatâ*. 7.
She submitteth her wealth, 8.	Subjicit *opes*, 8.
to herself, not herself to it,	sibi, non se illis,
as the covetous man, 9. *doth*,	ut *Avarus*, 9.
who hath, that he may have,	qui habet, ut habeat,
and is not the Owner,	& non est *Possessor*,
but the Keeper *of his goods*;	sed *Custos* bonorum suorum;
and being unsatiable,	& insatiabilis,
always scrapeth together, 10.	semper *corradit*, 10.
with his Nails.	Unguibus suis.

Moreover, he spareth and keepeth hoarding up, 11. *that he may always have.*
But the Prodigal, 12. *badly spendeth things well gotten, and at the last wanteth.*

Sed & parcit & adservat, *occludendo*, 11. ut semper habeat.
At *Prodigus*, 12. malè disperdit benè parta, ac tandem eget.

CXXI.

Society betwixt Man and Wife.



Societas Conjugalis.

Marriage *was appointed by God in Paradise, for mutual* help, *and the* Propagation *of mankind.*
A young man (a single man) *being to be married, should be furnished*

Matrimonium institutum est à Deo in Paradiso, ad mutuum *adjutorium*, & *Propagationem* generis humani.
Vir Juvenis (Cælebs) conjugium initurus, instructus sit

either with Wealth,	aut Opibus,
or a Trade and Science,	aut Arte & Scientiâ,
which may serve	quæ sit
for getting a living;	de pane lucandro;
that he may be able	ut possit
to maintain a Family.	sustentare Familiam.
Then he chooseth himself	Deinde eligit sibi
a Maid that is Marriageable,	Virginem Nubilem,
(or a Widow)	(aut Viduam)
whom he loveth;	quam adamat; ubi
nevertheless a greater re-	tamen major ratio
gard is to be had of Virtue,	habenda Virtutis
and Honesty,	& Honestatis,
than of Beauty or Portion.	quàm Formæ aut Dotis.
Afterwards, he doth not	Posthæc, non clam despon-
betroth her to himself closely,	det sibi eam,
but entreateth for her,	sed ambit,
as a Woer,	ut Procus,
first to the Father, 1.	apud Patrem, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.	& Matrem, 2.
or the Guardians,	vel apud Tutores,
or Kinsfolks, by such	& Cognatos, per
as help to make the match. 3.	Pronubos. 3.
When she is espoused to him,	Eâ sibi desponsâ,
he becometh the Bridegroom,	fit Sponsus, 4.
4. and she the Bride, 5.	& ipsa Sponsa, 5.
and the Contract is made,	fiuntque Sponsalia,
and an Instrument of Dowry,	& scribitur Instrumentum
6. is written.	Dotale. 6.
At the last	Tandem
the Wedding is made,	fiunt Nuptiæ,
where they are joined toge-	ubi copulantur
ther by the Priest, 7.	à Sacerdote, 7.
giving their Hands, 8. one to	datis Manibus, 8. ultrò
another,	citroque,
and Wedding-rings, 9.	& Annulis Nuptialibus, 9.
then they feast with	tum epulantur cum
the witnesses that are invited.	invitatis testibus.
After this they are called	Abhinc dicuntur
Husband and Wife;	Maritus & Uxor;
when she is dead, he becometh	hâc mortuâ ille fit
a Widower.	Viduus.

CXXI.

The Tree of Consanguinity



Arbor Consanguinitatis.

In Consanguinity	*Hominem*, 1.
there touch a Man, 1.	*Consanguinitate* attingunt
in Lineal Ascent,	in *Linea ascendenti*,
the Father	*Pater*
(the Father-in-law) 2.	(*Vitricus*) 2.
and the Mother	& *Mater*
(the Mother-in-law) 3.	(*Noverca*) 3.
the Grandfather, 4.	*Avus*, 4.
and the Grandmother, 5.	& *Avia*, 5.
the great Grandfather, 6.	*Proavus*, 6.
and the great Grandmother, 7.	& *Proavia*, 7.
the great great Grandfather, 8.	*Abavus*, 8.
the great great Grandmother, 9.	& *Abavia*, 9.
the great great Grandfather's Father, 10.	*Atavus*, 10.
the great great Grandmother's Mother, 11.	& *Atavia*, 11.

the great great Grandfather's Grandfather, 12.	*Tritvaus*, 12.
the great great Grandmother's Grandmother. 13.	& *Tritavia*. 13.
Those beyond these are called Ancestors. 14. . . 14.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Majores*. 14. . . . 14.
In a Lineal descent,	In *Linea descendenti*,
the Son (the Son-in-law) 15.	*Filius (Privignus)* 15.
and the Daughter (the Daughter-in-law) 16.	& *Filia (Privigna)* 16.
the Nephew, 17.	*Nepos*, 17.
and the Niece, 18.	& *Neptis*, 18,
the Nephew's Son, 19. *and*	*Pronepos*, 19.
the Nephew's Daughter, 20.	& *Proneptis*, 20.
the Nephew's Nephew, 21.	*Abnepos*, 21.
and the Niece's Niece, 22.	& *Abneptis*, 22.
the Nephew's Nephew's Son, 23.	*Atnepos*, 23.
the Niece's Niece's Daughter, 24.	& *Atneptis*, 24.
the Nephew's Nephew's Nephew, 25.	*Trinepos*, 25.
*the*Niece'sNiece's Niece.26.	& *Trineptis*. 26.
Those beyond these are called Posterity. 27. . . 27.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Posteri*. 27. . . 27.
In a Collateral Line *are* the Uncle by the Father's side, 28.	In *Linea Collaterali* sunt *Patruus*, 28.
and the Aunt by the Father's side, 29.	& *Amita*, 29.
the Uncle by the Mother's side, 30.	*Avunculus*, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mother's side, 31.	& *Matertera*, 31.
the Brother, 32.	*Frater*, 32.
and the Sister, 33.	& *Soror*, 33.
the Brother's Son, 34.	*Patruelis*, 34.
the Sister's Son, 35.	*Sobrinus*, 35.
and the Cousin by the Brother and Sister. 36.	& *Amitinus*. 36.

CXXIII.

(The Society betwixt Parents and Children.)



Societas Parentalis.

Married Persons	*Conjuges,*
(by the blessing of God)	(ex benedictione Dei)
have Issue,	suscipiunt *Sobolem* (Prolem)
and become Parents.	& fiunt *Parentes.*
The Father, 1. *begetteth,*	*Pater,* 1. generat,
and the Mother, 2. *beareth*	& *Mater,* 2. parit
Sons, 3. *and* Daughters, 4.	*Filios,* 3. & *Filias,* 4.
(sometimes Twins.)	(aliquando *Gemellos.)*
The Infant, 5.	*Infans,* 5.
is wrapped in	involvitur *Fasciis,* 6.
Swaddling-clothes, 6.	
is laid in a Cradle, 7.	reponitur in *Cunas,* 7.
is suckled by the Mother	lactatur a matre
with her Breasts, 8.	*Uberibus,* 8.
and fed with Pap. 9.	& nutritur *Pappis.* 9.
Afterwards it learneth	Deinde discit
to go by a Standing-stool, 10.	incedere *Serperastris,* 10.

playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to speak.
As it beginneth to grow older, it is accustomed to Piety, 12.
and Labour, 13.
and is chastised, 14.
if it be not dutiful.
Children *owe to Parents Reverence and Service.*
The Father maintaineth his Children by taking pains. 15.

ludit *Crepundiis*, 11.
& incipit fari.
Crescente ætate, adsuescit *Pietati*, 12.
& *Labori*, 13.
& castigatur, 14.
si non sit morigerus.
Liberi debent Parentibus Cultum & Officium.
Pater sustentat Liberos *laborando*. 15.

CXXIV.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.



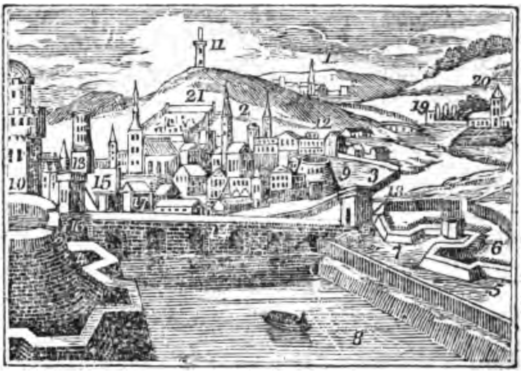
Societas Herilis.

The Master (the good man of the House) 1. *hath* Men-servants, 2.

Herus (*Pater-familias*) 1. habet *Famulos* (*Servos*) 2.

the Mistress (the good wife of the House,) 3. Maidens. 4.	*Hera* (*Mater-familias*) 3. *Ancillas*. 4.
They appoint these their Work, 6.	Illi mandant his *Opera*, 6.
and divide them their Tasks, 5. *which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring & loss; for which their* Wages, *and* Meat *and* Drink *are allowed them.*	& distribuunt *Laborum Pensa*, 5. quæ ab his fideliter sunt exsequenda sine murmure & dispendio; pro quo *Merces* & *Alimonia* præbentur ipsis.
A Servant *was heretofore* a Slave, *over whom the Master had power of life and death.*	*Servus* olim erat *Mancipium*, in quem Domino potestas fuit vitæ & necis.
At this day the poorer sort serve in a free manner, being hired for Wages.	Hodiè pauperiores serviunt liberè, conducti mercede.

A City. CXXV. *Urbs.*



Of many Houses is made a Village, 1.	Ex multis Domibus fit *Pagus*, 1.

or a Town, *or a* City. 2.	vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*. 2.
That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall, 3.	Istud & hæc muniuntur & cinguntur *Mœnibus* (*Muro*) 3. *Vallo*, 4.
a Trench, 4.	
Bulwarks, 5.	*Aggeribus*, 5.
and Pallisadoes. 6.	*&* *Vallis*. 6.
Within the Walls is the void Place, 7.	Intra muros est *Pomœrium*, 7.
without, the Ditch. 8.	extrà, *Fossa*. 8.
In the Walls are Fortresses, 9.	In mœnibus sunt *Propugnacula*, 9.
and Towers: 10.	& *Turres*: 10.
Watch-Towers, 11.	*Specula*, 11.
are upon the higher places.	extant in editioribus locis.
The entrance into a City is made out of the Suburbs, 12.	Ingressus in Urbem fit ex *Suburbio*, 12.
through the Gates, 13.	per *Portam*, 13.
over the Bridge. 14.	super *Pontem*. 14.
The Gate *hath a* Portcullis, 15.	*Porta* habet *Cataractas*, 15.
a Draw-Bridge, 16.	*Pontem versatilem*, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.	*Valvas*, 17.
Locks *and* Bolts,	*Claustra*, & *Repagula*,
as also Bars. 18.	ut & *Vectes*. 18.
In the Suburbs are Gardens, 19.	In Suburbiis sunt *Horti*, 19.
and Garden-houses, 20.	& *Suburbana*, 20.
and also Burying-places. 21.	ut & *Cœmeteria*. 21.

CXXVI.

The inward Parts of a City.



Interiora Urbis.

Within the City are	Intra urbem sunt.
Streets, 1.	*Plateæ* (Vici) 1.
paved with stones;	stratæ lapidibus;
Market-places, 2.	*Fora*, 2.
(in some places with	(alicubi cum
Galleries) 3.	*Porticibus)* 3.
and narrow Lanes. 4.	& *Angiportis*. 4.
The public Buildings	Publica ædificia
are in the middle of the City,	sunt in medio Urbis,
the Church, 5.	*Templum*, 5.
the School, 6.	*Schola*, 6.
the Guild-hall, 7.	*Curia*, 7.
the Exchange. 8.	*Domus Mercaturæ*. 8.
About the Walls and the	Circa Mœnia & Portas
Gates are the Magazine, 9.	*Armamentarium*, 9.
the Granary, 10.	*Granarium*, 10.
Inns, Alehouses,	*Diversoria*, *Popinæ*,
Cooks Shops, 11.	& *Cauponæ*, 11.

the Play-house, 12.	*Theatrum*, 12.
and the Hospital. 13.	*Nosocomion*. 13.
In the by-places	In recessibus,
are Houses of Office, 14.	*Foricæ* (Cloacæ) 14.
and the Prison. 15.	& *Custodia* (Carcer) 15.
In the chief Steeple	In turre primariâ
is the Clock, 16.	est *Horologium*, 16.
and the Watchman's *Dwelling*. 17.	& habitatio *Vigilum*. 17.
In the Streets are Wells. 18.	In Plateis sunt *Putei*. 18.
The River, 19. *or* Beck,	*Fluvius*, 19. vel *Rivus*,
runneth about the City,	interfluens Urbem,
serveth to wash away the filth.	inservit eluendis *sordibus*.
The Tower, 20.	*Arx*, 20.
standeth in the highest part of the City.	extat in summo Urbis.

Judgment. CXXVII. *Judicium*.



The best Law, is	Optimum Jus, est
a quiet agreement,	placida *conventio*,
made either by themselves,	facta vel ab ipsis,

betwixt whom the suit is,	inter quos lis est,
or by an Umpire.	vel ab *Arbitro.*
If this do not proceed,	Hoc si non procedit.
they come into Court, 1.	venitur in *Forum,* 1.
(heretofore they judged	(olim judicabant
in the Market-place ;	in Foro,
at this day in the Moot-hall)	hodiè in *Prætorio)*
in which the Judge, 2.	cui *Judex* (Prætor) 2.
sitteth with his Assessors: 3.	præsidet cum *Assessoribus:*
the Clerk, 4.	3. *Dicographus,* 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.	excipit Vota calamo.
The Plaintiff, 5.	*Actor,* 5.
accuseth the Defendant, 6.	accusat *Reum,* 6.
and produceth Witnesses, 7.	& producit *Testes,* 7.
against him.	contra illum.
The Defendant *excuseth*	*Reus* excusat
himself by a Counsellor, 8.	se per *Advocatum,* 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Counsellor, 9. *contradicts.*	cui Actoris *Procurator,* 9. contradicit.
Then the Judge	Tum *Judex*
pronounceth Sentence,	*Sententiam* pronunciat,
acquitting the innocent,	absolvens *insontem,*
and condemning him	& damnans
that is guilty,	*sontem*
to a Punishment,	ad *Pœnam,*
or a Fine,	ad *Mulctam,*
or Torment.	vel ad *Supplicium.*

CXXVIII.

The tormenting of Malefactors.



Supplicia Malefactorum.

Malefactors, 1.	*Malefici*, 1.
are brought	producuntur
from the Prison, 3.	è *Carcere*, 3.
(*where they are wont to be*	(ubi torqueri solent)
tortured) *by* Serjeants, 2.	per *Lictores*, 2.
or dragged with a Horse, 15.	vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
to a place of Execution.	ad locum *Supplicii*.
Thieves, 4.	*Fures*, 4.
are hanged by the Hangman,	suspenduntur a *Carnifice*, 6.
6. *on a* Gallows. 5.	in *Patibulo*. 5.
Whoremasters	*Mœchi*
are beheaded. 7.	decollantur. 7.
Murderers	*Homicidæ* (Sicarii)
and Robbers	ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
are either laid upon a Wheel,	vel imponuntur *Rotæ*
8. *having their* Legs broken,	*crucifragio plexi*, 8.
or fastened upon a Stake. 9.	vel *Palo* infiguntur. 9.
Witches	*Striges* (Lamiæ)

are burnt in a great Fire, 10.	cremantur super *Rogum.* 10.
Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out, 11.	Quidam antequam supplicio afficiantur *elinguantur*, 11.
or have their Hand, 12.	aut plectuntur *Manu*, 12.
cut off upon a Block, 13.	super *Cippum*, 13.
or are burnt with Pincers. 14.	aut *Forcipibus*, 14. uruntur.
They that have their Life given them,	Vitâ donati,
are set on the Pillory, 16.	constringuntur *Numellis*, 16.
are strapadoed, 17.	luxantur, 17.
are set upon a wooden Horse, 18.	imponuntur *Equuleo*, 18.
have their Ears cut off, 19.	*truncantur Auribus*, 19.
are whipped with Rods, 20.	*cæduntur Virgis*, 20.
are branded,	Stigmate notantur,
are banished,	relegantur,
are condemned	damnantur
to the Gallies,	ad *Triremes*,
or to perpetual Imprisonment.	vel ad Carcerem perpetuum
Traitors *are pulled in pieces with* four Horses.	*Perduelles* discerpuntur quadrigis.

Merchandizing. CXXIX. *Mercatura.*



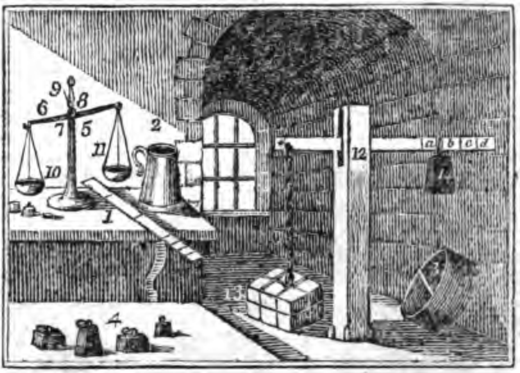
Wares	*Merces*
brought from other places,	aliunde allatæ,
are either exchanged	vel commutantur
in an Exchange, 1.	in *domo commerciorum,* 1.
or exposed to sale	vel exponuntur venum
in Warehouses, 2.	in *Tabernis mercimoniorum,*
and they are sold	2. & venduntur
for Money, 3.	pro *Pecuniâ* (monetâ) 3.
being either measured	vel mensuratæ
with an Ell, 4.	*Ulnâ,* 4.
or weighed	vel ponderatæ
in a Pair of Balances. 5.	*Librâ.* 5.
Shopkeepers, 6.	*Tabernarii,* 6.
Pedlars, 7.	*Circumforanei,* 7.
and Brokers, 8.	& *Scrutarii,* 8.
would also be called	etiam volunt dici
Merchants. 9.	*Mercatores.* 9.
The Seller	*Venditor*
braggeth of a thing	ostentat rem
that is to be sold,	promercalem,

and setteth the rate of it,
and how much
it may be sold for.
The Buyer, 10. *cheapeneth*
and offereth the price.
If any one
bid against him, 11.
the thing is delivered to him
that promiseth the most.

& indicat pretium,
quanti
liceat.
Emptor, 10. licetur,
& pretium offert.
Si quis
contralicetur, 11.
ei res addicitur
qui pollicetur plurimum.

CXXX.

Measures and Weights. *Mensuræ & Pondera.*



We measure things that
hang together with an Ell, 1.
liquid things
with a Gallon, 2.
and dry things
by a two-bushel measure. 3.
We try the heaviness of
things by Weights, 4.
and Balances. 5.
In this is first

Res continuas metimur
Ulnâ, 1.
liquidas,
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno. 3.
Gravitatem rerum experimur *Ponderibus*, 4.
& *Librâ*, (bilance) 5.
In hâc primò est

the Beam, 6.	*Jugum*, (Scapus) 6.
in the midst whereof	in cujus medio
is a little Axle-tree, 7. *above*	*Axiculus*, 7. superiùs
the cheeks *and the* hole, 8.	*trutina* & *agina*, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.	in quâ *Examen*, 9.
moveth itself to and fro ;	sese agitat ;
on both sides	utrinque
are the Scales, 10.	sunt *Lances*, 10.
hanging by little Cords. 11.	pendentes *Funiculis*. 11.
The Brasier's Balance, 12.	*Statera*, 12.
weigheth things by hanging	ponderat res, suspendendo
them on a Hook, 13.	illas *Unco*, 13.
and the Weight, 14.	& *Pondus*, 14.
opposite to them,	ex opposito,
which in (a) *weigheth just as*	quod in *(a)* æqui ponderat
much as the thing,	rei,
in (b) *twice so much*,	in *(b)* bis tantum,
in (c) *thrice so much*, &c.	in *(c)* ter, *&c.*

Physic. CXXXI. *Ars Medica.*



The Patient, 1.	*Ægrotans*, 1.
sendeth for a Physician, 2.	accersit *Medicum*, 2.

who feeleth his Pulse, 3.	qui tangit ipsius *Arteriam*, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.	& inspicit *Urinam*, 4.
and then prescribeth	tum præscribit
a Receipt *in a* Bill; 5.	*Medicamentum* in *Schedula*; 5.
That is made ready	Istud paratur
by the Apothecary, 6.	à *Pharmacopæo*, 6.
in an Apothecary's Shop, 7.	in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
where Drugs	ubi *Pharmaca*
are kept in Drawers, 8.	adservantur in *Capsulis*, 8.
Boxes, 9.	*Pyxidibus*, 9.
and Gally-pots; 10.	& *Lagenis*; 10.
And it is	Estque
either a Potion, 11.	vel *Potio*, 11.
or Powder, 12.	vel *Pulvis*, 12.
or Pills, 13.	vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
or Troches, 14.	vel *Pastilli*, 14.
or an Electuary. 15.	vel *Electuarium*. 15.
Diet *and* Prayer, 16.	*Diæta* & *Oratio*, 16.
is the best Physic.	est optima *Medicina*.
The Surgeon, 18.	*Chirurgus*, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.	curat *Vulnera*, 17.
and Ulcers,	& *Ulcera*,
with Plasters. 19.	*Spleniis* (emplastris) 19.

A Burial. CXXXII. *Sepultura.*



Dead Folks	*Defuncti*
heretofore were burned,	olim cremabantur,
and their Ashes	& Cineres
put into an Urn. 1.	recondebantur in *Urna.* 1.
We enclose	Nos includimus
our dead Folks	nostros *Demortuos*
in a Coffin, 2.	*Loculo, (Capulo)* 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.	imponimus *Feretro,* 3.
and see they be carried out	& curamus efferri
in a Funeral Pomp,	*Pompâ Funebri,*
towards the Church-yard, 4.	versus *Cæmeterium,* 4.
where they are laid	ubi inferuntur
in the Grave, 6.	*Sepulchro,* 6.
by the Bearers, 5.	a *Vespillonibus,* 5.
and are interred;	& humantur;
this is covered with	hoc tegitur
a Grave-stone, 7.	*Cippo,* 7.
and is adorned	& ornatur
with Tombs, 8.	*Monumentis,* 8.
and Epitaphs. 9.	ac *Epitaphiis.* 9.

As the Corps go along, | Funere prodeunte,
Psalms *are sung,* | *Hymni* cantantur,
and the Bells *are rung.* 10. | & *Campanæ,* 10. pulsantur.

A Stage-Play. CXXXIII. *Ludus Scenicus.*



In a Play-house, 1. *(which is trimmed with* Hangings, 2. *and covered with* Curtains, 3.) Comedies *and* Tragedies *are acted, wherein memorable things are represented; as here, the History of the* Prodigal Son, 4. *and his* Father, 5. *by whom he is entertained, being returned home.*

The Players *act, being in disguise; the* Fool, 6. *maketh Jests.*

In *Theatro,* 1. (quod vestitur *Tapetibus,* 2. & tegitur *Sipariis,* 3.) *Comœdiæ* vel *Tragœdiæ* aguntur, quibus repræsentantur memorabiles; ut hic, Historia de *Filio prodigo,* 4. & *Patre,* 5. ipsius, à quo recipitur, domum redux.

Actores (Histriones) agunt personati; *Morio,* 6. dat Jocos.

The chief of the Spectators sit in the Gallery; 7.
the common Sort stand on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands, if any thing please them.

Spectatorum primarii, sedent in *Orchestra*, 7
plebs stat in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit, si quid arridet.

Sleights. CXXXIV. *Præstigiæ.*



The Tumbler, 1.
maketh several Shows,
by the nimbleness of his body,
walking to and fro on his Hands,
leaping through a Hoop, 2. &c.
Sometimes also he danceth, 4.
having on a Vizard.
The Juggler, 3.
showeth sleights,
out of a Purse.

Præstigiator, 1.
facit varia *Spectacula*,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando *manibus*,
saliendo per *Circulum*, 2. &c.
Interdum etiam *tripudiat*, 4.
Larvatus.
Agyrta, 3.
facit *præstigias*
è *marsupio*.

The Rope-dancer, 5.	*Funambulus*, 5.
goeth and danceth	graditur & saltat
upon a Rope,	super *Funem*,
holdeth a Poise, 6.	tenens *Haltorem*, 6.
in his hand ;	manu ;
or hangeth himself	aut suspendit se
by the hand *or* foot, 7. &c.	*manu* vel *pede*, 7. &c.

The Fencing-School. CXXXV. *Palæstra.*



Fencers	*Pugiles*
meet in a Duel	congrediuntur Duello
in a Fencing-place,	in *Palæstra*,
fighting with Swords, 1.	decertantes vel *Gladiis*, 1.
or Pikes, 2.	vel *Hastilibus*, 2.
and Halberds, 3.	& *Bipennibus*, 3.
or Short-swords, 4.	vel *Semispathis*, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.	vel *Ensibus*, 5.
having Balls at the point,	*mucronem obligatis*,
(lest they wound one another mortally)	(ne lædant lethaliter)
or with two-edged Swords	vel *Frameis*
and a Dagger, 6. *together.*	& *Pugione*, 6. simul.

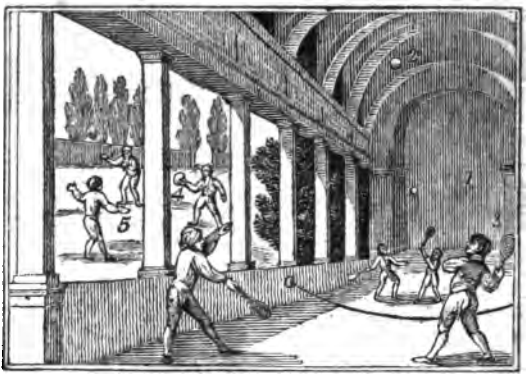
Wrestlers, 7. *(among the Romans in time past were naked and anointed with Oil) take hold of one another, and strive whether one can throw the other, especially by* tripping up his heels. 8.

Hood-winked Fencers, 9. *fought with their Fists in a ridiculous strife, to wit, with their Eyes covered.*

Luctatores, 7. (apud Romanos olim nudi & inuncti Oleo) prehendunt se invicem, & annituntur uter alterum prosternere possit, præprimis *supplantando.* 8.

Andabatæ, 9. pugnabant pugnis ridiculo certamine, nimirum oculis obvelatis.

Tennis-play. CXXXVI. *Ludus Pilæ.*



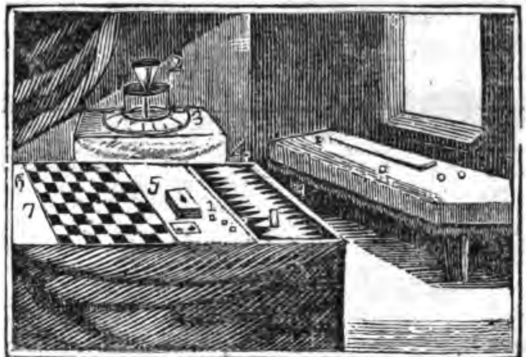
In a Tennis Court, 1. *they play with a* Ball, 2. *which one throweth, and another taketh, and sendeth it back with a* Racket; 3.

In *Sphæristerio*, 1. luditur *Pilâ*, 2. quam alter mittit, alter excipit, & remittit *Reticulo*; 3.

and that is the Sport of Noblemen to stir their Body.
A Wind-ball, 4. *being filled with Air, by means of a* Ventil, *is tossed to and fro with the* Fist, 5. *in the open Air.*

idque est Lusus Nobilium ad commotionem Corporis.
Follis, (pila magna) 4. distenta Aëre, ope *Epistomii*, reverberatur *Pugno*, 5. sub dio.

Dice-Play. CXXXVII. *Ludus Aleæ.*



We play with Dice, 1. *either they that throw the most* take up all ; *or we throw them through a* Casting-box, 2. *upon a* Board, 3. *marked with figures, and this is* Dice-players game *at* casting Lots.
Men play by Luck *and* Skill *at* Tables *in a* pair of Tables, 4. *and at* Cards. 5.

Tesseris, (talis) 1. ludimus, vel *Plistobolendam ;* vel immittimus illas per *Fritillum*, 2. in *Tabellam*, 3. notatam numeris, idque est *Ludus Sortilegii Aleatorum.*
Sorte & *Arte* luditur *Calculis* in *alveo aleatorio*, 4. & *Chartis lusoriis*. 5.

We play at Chess
on a Chess-board, 6.
where only art beareth the sway.
The most ingenious Game, is the Game at Chess, 7.
wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battle.

Ludimus *Abaculis*
in *Abaco*, 6.
ubi sola ars regnat.
Ingeniosissimus Ludus est,
Ludus *Latrunculorum*, 7.
quo veluti duo Exercitus
confligunt Prælio.

Races. CXXXVIII. *Cursus Certamina.*



Boys exercise themselves in running either upon the Ice, 1.
in Scrick Shoes, 2.
where they are carried also upon Sleds, 3.
or in the open Field,
making a Line, 4.
which he that desireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.
Heretofore Runners, 5.
ran betwixt Rails, 6.

Pueri exercent se
cursu, sive super *Glaciem*, 1.
Diabathris, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trahis, 3.
sive in Campo,
designantes *Lineam*, 4.
quam qui vincere cupit
debet attingere, at non ultrà
procurrere.
Olim decurrebant *Cursores*,
5. inter *Cancellos*, 6.

to the Goal; 7.
and he that touched it first received the Prize, 8.
from him that gave the Prize. 9.

At this Day Tilting (*or the Quintain*) *is used*, (*where a* Hoop, 11. *is struck at with a* Truncheon, 10.) *instead of* Horse-races, *which are grown out of use.*

ad *Metam*, 7.
& qui primum contingebat eam, accipiebat *Brabeum.* (*præmium*) 8. à *Brabeuta*. 9.

Hodie *Hastiludia* habentur, (ubi *Circulus*, 11. petitur *Lancea*, 10.) loco *Equiriorum*, quæ abierunt in desuetudinem.

Boys' Sport. CXXXIX. *Ludi Pueriles.*



Boys *use to play either with* Bowling-stones, 1. *or throwing a* Bowl, 2. *at* Nine pins, 3. *or striking a* Ball *through a* Ring, 5. *with a* Bandy, 4. *or scourging a* Top, 6. *with a* Whip, 7.

Pueri solent ludere vel *Globis fictilibus*, 1. vel jactantes *Globum*, 2. ad *Conas*, 3. vel mittentes *Sphærulam* per *Annulum*, 5. *Clava*, 4. versantes *Turbinem*, 6. *Flagello*, 7.

or shooting with a Trunk, 8.
and a Bow, 9.
or going upon Stilts, 10.
or tossing and swinging themselves upon a Merry-totter. 11.

vel jaculantes *Sclópo*, 8.
& *Arcu*, 9.
vel incedentes *Grallis*, 10.
vel super *Petaurum*, 11. se agitantes & oscillantes.

CXL.
The Kingdom and the Region.



Regnum & Regio.

Many Cities *and* Villages
make a Region
and a Kingdom.
The King *or* Prince
resideth in the chief City;
the Noblemen, Lords,
and Earls *dwell*
in the Castles, 2.
that lie round about it;
the Country People
dwell in Villages, 3.

Multæ *Urbes* & *Pagi*
faciunt *Regionem*
& *Regnum*.
Rex aut *Princeps*
sedet in *Metropoli*; 1.
Nobiles, *Barones*,
& *Comites* habitant
in *Arcibus*, 2.
circumjacentibus;
Rusticí
in *Pagis*, 3.

He hath his toll-places	Habet *telonia sua*
upon navigable Rivers, 4.	juxta *flumina navigabilia*, 4.
and high Roads, 5.	& *Vias regias*, 5.
where Portage *and* Tollage	ubi *Portorium* & *Vectigal*
is exacted of them	exigitur
that sail	a navigantibus
or travel.	& iter facientibus.

CXLI.

Regal Majesty. — *Regia Majestas.*



The King, 1.	*Rex*, 1.
sitteth on his Throne, 2.	sedet in suo *Solio*, 2.
in Kingly State,	in regio splendore,
with a stately Habit, 3.	magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
crowned with a Diadem, 4.	redimitus *Diademate*, 4.
holding a Sceptre, 5.	tenens *Sceptrum*, 5.
in his Hand,	manu,
being attended	stipatus
with a Company of Courtiers.	frequentiâ *Aulicorum*.
The chief among these, are	Inter hos primarii sunt
the Chancellor, 6.	*Cancellarius*, 6.
with the Counsellors	cum *Consiliariis*

and Secretaries,
the Lord-marshal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taster, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Master *of the* Horse. 13.
There are subordinate to these
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.
He solemnly giveth Audience
to the Ambassadors *of Foreign*
Princes. 18.
He sendeth
his Vicegerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treasurers,
and Ambassadors,
to other places,
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions
ever and anon by the Posts. 19.
The Fool, 20.
causeth laughter
by his toysome actions.

& *Secretariis,*
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ Magister, 8.
Pocillator, (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli Magister.* 13.
Subordinantur his
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubiculariis,*
& *Cursoribus,* 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio.*
Solemniter recipit
Legatos
exterorum. 18.
Ablegat
Vicarios suos,
Administratores,
Præfectos, Quæstores,
& *Legatos,*
aliorsum,
quibus mittit
Mandata nova
subinde per *Veredarios.* 19.
Morio, 20.
movet risum
ludicris Actionibus.

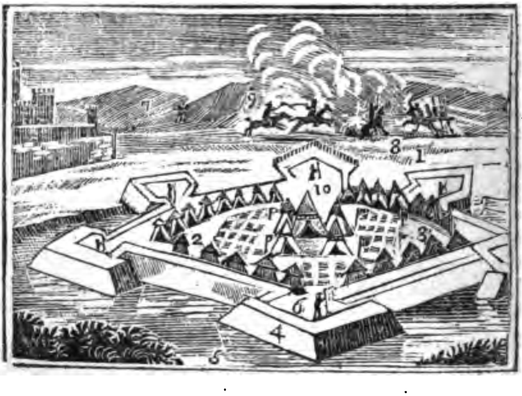
The Soldier. CXLII. *Miles.*



If we be to make War,	Si bellandum est,
Soldiers *are listed.* 1.	scribuntur *Milites.* 1.
Their Arms *are,*	Horum *Arma* sunt,
a Head-piece, 2.	*Galea* (Cassis, 2.)
(which is adorned with a	(quæ ornatur *Cristâ*)
Crest) *and the* Armour,	*Armatura,*
whose parts are a Collar, 3.	cujus partes *Torquis ferreus,*
a Breast-plate, 4.	3. *Thorax,* 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.	*Brachialia,* 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.	*Ocreæ ferreæ,* 6.
Greaves, 7.	*Manicæ,* 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.	cum *Lorica,* 8.
and a Buckler; 9.	& *Scuto* (Clypeo); 9.
these are the defensive Arms.	hæc sunt Arma defensiva.
The offensive are,	Offensiva sunt,
a Sword, 10.	*Gladius,* 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.	*Framea,* 11.
a Falchion, 12.	& *Acinaces,* 12.
which are put up into	qui reconduntur
a Scabbard, 13.	*Vaginâ,* 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14.	accinguntur *Cingulo,* 14.
or Belt, 15.	vel *Baltheo,* 15.

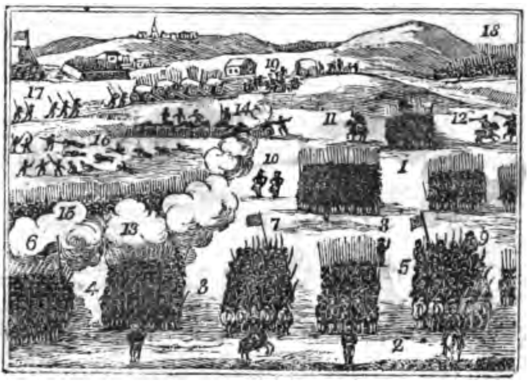
(*a* Scarf, 16.	(*Fascia militaris*, 16.
serveth for ornament)	inservit ornatui)
a two-handed Sword, 17.	*Romphæa*, 17.
and a Dagger. 18.	& *Pugio*. 18.
In these is the Haft, 19.	In his est *Manubrium*, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.	cum *Pomo*, 20.
and the Blade, 21.	& *Verutum*, 21.
having a Point; 22.	*cuspidatum*; 22.
in the middle are the	in medio
Back, 23. *and the* Edge. 24.	*Dorsum*, 23. & *Acies*. 24.
The other Weapons are	Reliqua arma sunt
a Pike, 25. *a* Halbert, 26.	*Hasta*, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
(*in which is the* Haft, 27.	(in quibus *Hastile*, 27.
and the Head, 28.)	& *Mucro*, 28.)
a Club, 29. *and a* Whirlebat. 30.	*Clava*, 29. & *Cæstus*. 30.
They fight at a distance	Pugnatur eminùs
with Muskets, 31.	*Bombardis*, (Sclopetis) 31.
and Pistols, 32.	& *Sclopis*, 32.
which are charged with Bullets, 33. *out of a* Bullet-bag, 34.	quæ onerantur *Globis*, 33. è *Theca bombardica*, 34.
and with Gun-powder,	& *pulvere nitrato*
out of a Bandalier. 35.	è *Pyxide pulveraria*. 35.

The Camps. CXLIII. *Castra.*



When a Design *is undertaken,*	*Expeditione* susceptâ,
the Camp, 1. *is pitched,*	*Castra,* 1. locantur,
and the Tents *of* Canvass, 2.	& *Tentoria Linteis,* 2.
or Straw, 3.	vel *Stramentis,* 3.
are fastened with Stakes ;	figuntur *Paxillis ;*
and they entrench them about,	eaque circumdant,
for security's sake,	securitatis gratiâ,
with Bulwarks, 4.	*Aggeribus,* 4.
and Ditches ; 5.	& *Fossis ;* 5.
Sentinels, 6.	*Excubiæ,* 6.
are also set ;	constituuntur ;
and Scouts, 7.	& *Exploratores,* 7.
are sent out.	emittuntur.
Sallyings-out, 8.	*Excursiones,* 8.
are made for Forage	fiunt Pabulationis
and Plunder sake,	& Prædæ causâ,
where they often cope with the	ubi sæpius confligitur cum
Enemy, 9. *in skirmishing.*	*Hostibus,* 9. velitando.
The Pavilion	*Tentorium*
of the Lord General	*summi Imperatoris*
is in the midst of the	est in medio *Castrorum.* 10.
Camp. 10.	

The Army and the Fight. CXLIV. *Acies & Prælium.*



When the Battle	Quando *Pugna*

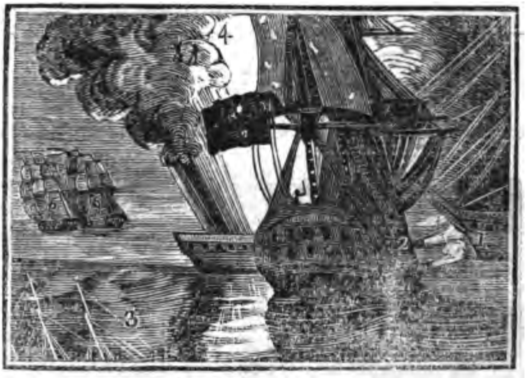
is to be fought,
the Army *is set in order,*
and divided into the Front, 1.
the Rear, 2.
and the Wings. 3.
The Foot, 4.
are intermixed
with the Horse. 5.
That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.
These carry Banners, 6.
those Flags, 7.
in the midst of them.
Their Officers are,
Corporals, Ensigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horse, 9.
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers, 10.
and the Drumslades, 11.
as also the Trumpeters, 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the first onset
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordnance, 14. *are shot off.*
Afterwards they fight, 15.
hand to hand
with Pikes *and* Swords.
They that are overcome
are slain, 16.
or taken Prisoners,
or run away. 17.
They that are for the reserve, 18.
come upon them

committenda est,
Acies instruitur,
& dividitur in *Frontem,* 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas (Cornua)* 3.
Peditatus, 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatui. 5.
Ille distinguitur
in *Centurias,*
hic in *Turmas.*
Illi in medio ferunt *Vexilla,* 6.
hæ *Labara.* 7.
Eorum Præfecti sunt,
Decuriones, Signiferi,
Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& summum omnium,
Imperator.
Tympanistæ, 10.
& *Tympanotribæ,* 11.
ut & *Tubicines,* 12.
vocant ad Arma
& inflammant Militem.
Primo Conflictu,
Bombardæ, 13.
& *Tormenta,* 14. exploduntur.
Postea pugnatur, 15.
cominùs
Hastis & *Gladiis.*
Victi
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt.* 17.
Succenturiati, 18.
superveniunt

out of the places where they lie in wait.
The Carriages, 19.
are plundered.

ex *insidiis.*
Impedimenta, 19.
spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight. CXLV. *Pugna Navalis.*



A Sea-Fight
is terrible,
when huge Ships,
like Castles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or shatter one another
with their Ordnance, 2.
and so, being bored through,
they drink in
their own Destruction,
and are sunk. 3.
Or when they are set on fire,
and either by the firing of
Gun-powder, 4.

Navale prælium
terribile est,
quum ingentes *Naves,*
veluti *Arces,*
concurrunt
Rostris, 1.
aut se invicem quassant
Tormentis, 2.
atque ita perforatæ,
imbibunt
perniciem suam,
& *submerguntur.* 3.
Aut quum igne corripiuntur, & vel ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.

men are blown into the Air,	homines ejiciuntur in aërem,
or are burnt in the midst of	vel exuruntur in mediis
the waters,	aquis,
or else leaping into the Sea,	vel etiam desilientes in Mare,
are drowned.	suffocantur.
A Ship *that flieth away,* 5.	*Navis* fugitiva, 5.
is overtaken	intercipitur
by those that pursue her, 6.	ab *insequentibus,* 6.
and is taken.	& capitur.

CXLVI.

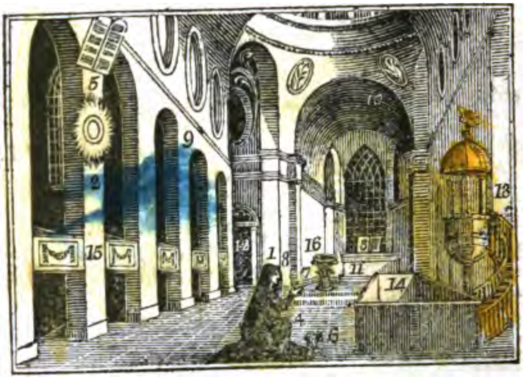
The Besieging of a City. *Obsidium Urbis.*



A City	Urbs
that is like to endure a Siege,	passura *Obsidionem,*
is first summoned	primum provocatur
by a Trumpeter, 1.	per *Tubicinem,* 1.
and persuaded to yield ;	& invitatur ad *deditionem ;*
which if it refuseth to do,	quod si abnuat facere,
it is assaulted by the Be-	oppugnatur ab obsidentibus,
siegers, and taken by Storm,	& occupatur,
either by climbing over the	vel muros per *Scalas,* 2.
walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.	transcendendo,

or breaking them down	aut diruendo
with Battering-engines, 3.	*Arietibus*, 3.
or demolishing them	aut demoliendo
with great Guns, 4.	*Tormentis*, 4.
or breaking through the Gates	vel dirumpendo portas
with a Petard, 5.	*Exostra*, 5.
or casting Granadoes, 6.	vel ejaculando *Globos Tormentarios*, 6.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.	e *Mortariis (balistis)* 7.
into the City,	in urbem
by Engineers, 8.	per *Balistarios*, 8.
(who lie behind Leaguer-baskets, 9.)	(qui latitant post *Gerras*, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines	vel subvertendo *Cuniculis*
by Pioneers. 10.	per *Fossores*. 10.
They that are besieged	*Obsessi*
defend themselves	defendunt se
from the Walls, 11.	de *Muris*, 11.
with fire and stones, &c.	ignibus, lapidibus, *&c.*
or break out by force. 12.	aut *erumpunt*. 12.
A City	*Urbs*
that is taken by storm	*vi expugnata*,
is plundered,	diripitur,
destroyed,	exciditur,
and sometimes laid even with the ground.	interdum æquatur solo.

Religion. CXLVII. *Religio.*



Godliness, 1.	*Pietas*, 1.
the Queen of Virtues,	Regina Virtutum,
worshippeth God, 4. *devoutly; the Knowledge of God*,	*colit Deum*, 4. humiliter; Notitiâ Dei,
being drawn either from the Book of Nature, 2.	haustâ vel ex *Libro Naturæ*, 2.
(for the work commendeth the Work-Master)	(nam opus commendat Artificem)
or from the Book of Scripture; 3.	vel ex *Libro Scripturæ*; 3.
she meditateth upon his Commandments contained in the Decalogue, 5.	recolit mandata ejus comprehensa in *Decalogo*, 5.
and treading Reason under foot, that barking Dog, 6.	& conculcans Rationem, *oblatrantem Canem*, 6.
she giveth Faith, 7.	præbet *Fidem*, 7.
and assent to the Word of God,	& assensum Verbo Dei,
and calleth *upon him*, 8.	eumque *invocat*, 8.
as a Helper in adversity.	ut opitulatorem in adversis.
Divine Services	*Officia Divina*

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Choir, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font. 16.
All men perceive that there is a God, but all men do not rightly know God.
Hence are divers Religions, *whereof four are reckoned yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.
in quo est *Penetrale*, Adytum, 10.
cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggestus, 13.
Subsellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptisterium*. 16.
Omnes homines sentiunt esse Deum, sed non omnes rectè nôrunt Deum.
Hinc diversæ *Religiones* quarum IV. numerantur adhuc primariæ.

Gentilism. CXLVIII. *Gentilismus.*

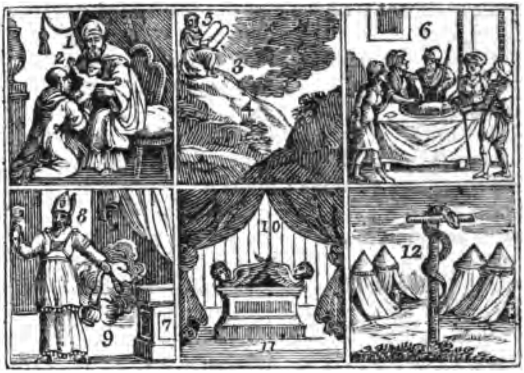


The Gentiles *feigned to themselves near upon twelve thousand* Deities.
The chief of them were Jupiter, 1. President, *and* Petty-God *of* Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt sibi prope XII M. *Numina*.
Eorum præcipua erant *Jupiter*, 1. *Præses*, & *Deaster Cæli*;

Neptune, 2. *of the Sea;*	*Neptunus*, 2. Maris;
Pluto, 3. *of Hell;*	*Pluto*, 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. *of War;*	*Mars*, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. *of Arts;*	*Apollo*, 5. Artium;
Mercury, 6. *of Thieves,*	*Mercurius*, 6. Furum,
Merchants,	Mercatorum,
and Eloquence;	& Eloquentiæ;
Vulcan (Mulciber)	*Vulcanus (Mulciber)*
of Fire and Smiths;	Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus, *of Winds;*	*Æolus*, Ventorum;
and the most obscene of all the	& obscænissimus,
rest, Priapus.	*Priapus.*
They had also	Habuerant etiam
Womanly Deities:	Muliebria Numina:
such as were Venus, 7.	qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7.
the Goddess of Loves	Dea Amorum,
and Pleasures,	& Voluptatum,
with her little son Cupid, 8.	cum filiolo *Cupidine*, 8.
Minerva (Pallas)	*Minerva (Pallas)*
with the nine Muses, *of* Arts;	cum novem *Musis*, *Artium*;
Juno, *of Riches, and Weddings;* Vesta, *of Chastity;*	*Juno*, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Vesta*, Castitatis;
Ceres, *of Corn;*	*Ceres*, Frumentorum;
Diana, *of Hunting,*	*Diana*, Venationum,
and Fortune;	& Fortuna;
and besides these, Morbona,	quin & *Morbona*,
and Febris *herself.*	ac *Febris* ipsa.
The Egyptians,	*Egyptii*,
instead of God,	pro Deo,
worshipped all sorts	colebant omne genus
of Beasts and Plants,	Animalium & Plantarum,
and whatsoever they saw	& quicquid conspicabantur
first in the morning.	primum mane.
The Philistines *offered*	*Philistæi* offerebant
to Moloch, 9. *their Children*	*Molocho, (Saturno)* 9. Infantes
to be burnt alive.	cremandos vivos.
The Indians, 10. *even at this day, worship the* Devil. 11.	*Indi*, 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona*. 11.

Judaism. CXLIX. *Judaismus.*



Yet the true Worship
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.
Amongst these,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Messias *of the World,*
was promised to Abraham, 1.
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that believe: and he
(being called away from the Gentiles) with his Posterity,
being marked with the Sacrament of Circumcision, 2.
made a peculiar People,
and Church *of God.*
Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
in Tables of Stone, 5.
to this People

Verus tamen *Cultus*
veri *Dei,*
remansit apud *Patriarchas,*
qui vixerunt ante,
& post Diluvium.
Inter hos,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Messias Mundi,
promissus est *Abrahamo,* 1.
Fundatori *Judæorum,*
Patri credentium:
& ipse
(avocatus a Gentilibus)
cum Posteris,
notatus *Sacramento Circumcisionis,* 2.
constitutus singularis Populus, & *Ecclesia* Dei.
Postea Deus
exhibuit *Legem* suam,
scriptam digito suo,
in *Tabulis Lapideis,* 5.
huic Populo

by Moses, 3.	per *Mosen*, 3.
in Mount Sinai. 4.	in Monte *Sinai*. 4.
Furthermore, he ordained	Porrò ordinavit
the eating the Paschal Lamb, 6.	manducationem *Agni Paschalis*, 6.
and Sacrifices	& *Sacrificia*
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.	offerenda in *Altari*, 7.
by Priests, 8.	per *Sacerdotes*, 8.
and Incense, 9.	& *Suffitus*, 9.
and commanded a Tabernacle, 10.	& jussit *Tabernaculum*, 10.
with the Ark of the Covenant, 11. *to be made:*	cum Arca Fœderis, 11. fieri:
and besides,	præterea,
a Brazen Serpent, 12.	*æneum Serpentem*, 12.
to be set up against the biting	erigi contra morsum
of Serpents in the Wilderness.	Serpentum in Deserto.
All which things	Quæ omnia
were Types *of the* Messias	*Typi* erant *Messiæ*
to come,	venturi,
whom the Jews *yet look for.*	quem *Judæi* adhuc expectant.

Christianity. CL. *Christianismus.*



The only begotten eternal Son of God, 3.	Unigenitus æternus *Dei Filius*, 3.

being promised to
our first Parents in Paradise,
at the last being
conceived by the Holy Ghost,
in the most holy womb
of the Virgin Mary, 1.
of the royal house of David,
and clad with human flesh,
came into the World
at Bethlehem *of* Judæa,
in the extreme poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fullness of time,
in the year of the world
3970, *but pure from all sin,*
and the name of Jesus
was given him,
which signifieth a Saviour.
When he was sprinkled
with holy Baptism, 4.
(*the* Sacrament
of the new Covenant)
by John, *his Forerunner,* 5.
in Jordan,
the most sacred Mystery
of the divine Trinity,
appeared by the Father's
voice, 6.
(*whereby he testified*
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghost,
in the shape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the fourth year of his age, unto the 30*th year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifesting his Divinity, being neither owned, nor entertained by the* Jews, *because of his voluntary poverty.*

promissus
Protoplastis in Paradiso,
tandem
conceptus per *Sanctum Spiritum* in sanctissimo utero
Virginis Mariæ, 1.
de domo regiâ *Davidis,*
& indutus humanâ carne,
prodiit in mundum
Bethlehemæ Judææ,
in summâ paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
impleto tempore;
Anno Mundi 3970,
sed mundus ab omni peccato,
& nomen *Jesu*
impositum fuit ei,
quod significat *Salvatorem.*
Hic cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4.
(*Sacramento*
novi Fæderis)
à *Johanne* præcursore suo, 5.
in *Jordane,* apparuit
sacratissimum *Mysterium*
Divinæ *Trinitatis,*
Patris voce, 6.
(quâ testabatur
hunc esse *Filium* suum)
& *Spiritu sancto*
in specie *Columbæ,* 7.
delabente cœlitus.

Ab eo tempore, quarto anno ætatis suæ, usque ad annum tricesimum, declaravit quis esset, verbis & operibus præ se ferentibus Divinitatem, nec agnitus, nec acceptus a *Judæis,* ob voluntariam paupertatem.

He was at last taken by these	Captus tandem ab his
(when he had first instituted	(quum prius instituisset
the Mystical Supper, 8.	*Cœnam Mysticam*, 8.
of his Body and Blood,	*Corporis & Sanguinis sui*,
for a Seal	in Sigillum
of the new Covenant,	*novi Fœderis*,
& the remembrance of himself)	& sui recordationem)
carried to the Judgment-Seat	raptus ad *Tribunal*
of Pilate,	*Pilati*,
Governor under Cæsar,	Præfecti *Cæsarei*,
accused and condemned	accusatus & damnatus est
as an innocent Lamb;	*Agnus* innocentissimus;
and being fastened on a Cross,	actusque in *Crucem*, 9.
9. he died,	*mortem subiit*,
being sacrificed upon the Altar	immolatus in arâ
for the sins of the World.	pro peccatis mundi.
But when he had revived by	Sed quum revixisset
his Divine Power, he rose	divinâ suâ virtute, resurrexit
again the third day	tertia die
out of the Grave, 10.	è *Sepulchro*, 10.
and forty days after	& post dies XL.
being taken up	sublatus
from Mount Olivet, 11.	de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
into Heaven, 12.	in *Cœlum*, 12.
and returning thither	& eo rediens
whence he came,	unde venerat,
he vanished as it were,	quasi evanuit,
while the Apostles, 13.	*Apostolis*, 13.
gazed upon him,	aspectantibus,
to whom he sent	quibus misit
his Holy Spirit, 14.	*Spiritum Sanctum*, 14.
from Heaven, *the tenth day*	de *Cœlo*, decima
after his Ascension,	die post *Ascensum*,
and them,	ipsos vero,
(being filled with his power)	(hac virtute impletos)
into the World	in mundum
to preach of him;	prædicaturos;
being henceforth to come again	olim rediturus
to the last Judgment,	ad *Judicium extremum*,
sitting in the mean time	interea sedens

at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding for us.
From this Christ
we are called Christians,
and are saved in him alone.

ad *dextram*
Patris,
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc *Christo*
dicimur *Christiani*,
inque eo solo salvamur.

Mahometism. CLI. *Mahometismus.*



Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaism,
Christianity *and* Gentilism,
by the advice of a Jew, 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius; *feigning*,
whilst he had the Fit of the
Falling-Sickness,
that the Archangel Gabriel,
and the Holy Ghost,
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex *Judaismo*,
Christianismo, & *Gentilismo*,
consilio *Judæi*, 2.
& *Monachi Ariani*, 3.
nomine *Sergii*; fingens,
dum laboraret *Epilepsia*,
Archangelum Gabrielem,
& *Spiritum Sanctum*,
secum colloqui,

using a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.
His Followers
refrain themselves
from Wine;
are circumcised,
have many Wives:
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples *whereof*
they are called to Holy Service
not by Bells,
but by a Priest; 6.
they wash themselves often, 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity:
they honour Christ,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
yet less than Mahomet;
they call their Law
the Alcoran.

adsuefaciens *Columbam*, 4.
petere Escam
ex aure sua.
Assecla ejus
abstinent se
à *Vino*;
circumciduntur,
sunt *Polygami*:
exstruunt *Sacella*, 5.
de quorum *Turriculis*
convocantur ad sacra
non a *Campanis*,
sed a *Sacerdote*; 6.
sæpius se abluunt, 7.
negant *S. S. Trinitatem*:
Christum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium*,
sed ut magnum *Prophetam*,
minorem tamen *Mahomete*;
Legem suam vocant
Alcoran.

God's Providence. CLII. *Providentia Dei.*



Men's States | Humanæ Sortes

are not to be attributed	non tribuendæ sunt
to Fortune *or* Chance,	*Fortunæ* aut *Casui.*
or the Influence of the Stars,	aut *influxui Siderum,*
(Comets, 1.	(*Cometæ,* 1.
indeed are wont to portend no	quidem solent nihil boni por-
good)	tendere)
but to the provident	sed provido
Eye of God, 2.	*Dei Oculo,* 2.
and to his governing hand, 3.	& ejusdem *Manui rectrici,* 3.
even our Sights,	etiam nostræ *Prudentiæ,*
or Oversights,	vel *Imprudentiæ,*
or even our Faults:	vel etiam *Noxæ:*
but God is not the Author of	Deus autem non est auctor
Sin.	Peccati.
God *hath his* Ministers	*Deus* habet *Ministros* suos
and Angels, 4.	& *Angelos,* 4.
who accompany a Man, 5.	qui associant se *Homini,* 5.
from his birth,	à nativitate ejus,
as Guardians,	ut *Custodes,*
against wicked Spirits,	contra malignos *Spiritus,*
or the Devil, 6.	seu *Diabolum,* 6.
who every minute	qui minutatim
layeth wait for him,	struit insidias ei,
to tempt	ad tentandum
and vex him.	vel vexandum.
Woe to the mad	Væ dementibus
Wizards *and* Witches,	*Magis* & *Lamiis*
who give themselves to the	qui Cacodæmoni se dedunt,
Devil,	
(*being enclosed in a* Circle, 7.	(inclusi *Circulo,* 7.
calling upon him,	eum advocantes
with Charms);	incantamentis)
they dally with him	cum eo colludunt
and fall from God!	& à Deo deficiunt!
for they shall receive their	nam cum illo
reward with him.	mercedem accipient.

The last Judgment. CLIII. *Judicium extremum.*



For the last day, *shall come which shall raise up the* Dead, 2. *with the sound of a* Trumpet, 1. *and summon the* Quick *with them to the* Judgment-seat *of* Christ Jesus, 3. *(appearing in the Clouds) to give an Account of all things done.*

When the Godly *and* Elect, 4. *shall enter into life eternal into the place of Bliss, and the new* Jerusalem. 5.

But the wicked *and the* damned, 6. *shall be thrust into* Hell, 8. *with the* Devils, 7. *to be there tormented for ever.*

Nam *dies novissima* veniet, quæ resuscitabit *Mortuos*, 2. voce *Tubæ*, 1. & citabit *Vivos* cum illis ad *Tribunal* *Jesu Christi*, 3. (apparentis in Nubibus) ad reddendam rationem omnium actorum.

Ubi *pii (justi)* & *Electi*, 4. introibunt in vitam æternam, in locum Beatitudinis, & novam *Hierosolymam*. 5.

Impii vero & *damnati*, 6. cum *Cacodæmonibus*, 7. in *Gehennam*, 8. detrudentur, ibi cruciandi æternum.

The Close. CLIV. *Clausula.*



Thus thou hast seen in short	Ita vidisti summatim
all things	res omnes
that can be showed,	quæ poterunt ostendi,
and hast learned	& didicisti
the chief Words	*Voces primarias*
of the English *and* Latin	*Anglicæ* & *Latinæ*
Tongue.	*Linguæ.*
Go on now	Perge nunc
and read other good books	& lege diligenter alios bonos
diligently,	*Libros,*
and thou shalt become	ut fias
learned, wise, *and* godly.	*doctus, sapiens,* & *pius.*
Remember these things ;	Memento horum ;
fear God, and call upon him,	Deum time, & invoca eum,
that he may bestow upon thee	ut largiatur tibi
the Spirit of Wisdom.	*Spiritum Sapientiæ.*
Farewell.	Vale.

INDEX TITULORUM.

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